

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2550.

COAL CARGOES FROM NEW-CASTLE WILL HAVE TO PAY DUTY

Unless half a dozen ships now en route to Honolulu from Newcastle with coal get into port within the next twenty days, the consignees stand to lose a good many thousands of dollars on which the United States will make a corresponding gain.

On January 16th next the tariff on foreign coal which was removed a year because of the shortage in the local supply and the exorbitant demand of producers and sellers will again be put into effect. The duty was removed only for the term of one year in order to relieve the coal famine, and to bring about extensive importations of the bituminous product for immediate home consumption. The tariff amounts to sixty-seven cents a ton and there are over 15,000 tons of coal on the way to Honolulu from Newcastle.

The vessels now on the way to Honolulu with Australian coal are the American ship Henry Villard sixty-seven days out, the American ship I. P. Chapman fifty-eight days out, the schooner Mahukona fifty-four days out, the schooner Ariel forty-four days out, the ship John Ena forty-two days out, the ship St. James thirty-one days out, the barkentine Andromeda twenty-nine days out, the barkentine Amaranth twenty-two days out and the schooner W. H. Talbot eighteen days out. Most of these vessels ought to get into port before the tariff goes on again, but it is probable that some of them will have to pay duty on their cargo. The Henry Villard and Chapman are making unusually long trips and ought to arrive within a few days. The General Fairchild which arrived Saturday took eighty-five days for the trip and if some of the other vessels now en route require as long a time, Collector Stackable will collect the sixty-seven cents a ton duty on their cargoes.

The importations of coal from Newcastle have been unusually large during the past year, due in a great measure to the fact, that foreign coal had been exempted from duty during that period. In consequence also there will be a rush to get as much coal as possible into port before the duty is placed on coal again, although it is doubtful if any others than the vessels above mentioned can land cargoes before January 16th.

There is fully a score of ships now loading at Newcastle with coal for this port, but none of them will be able to get here in time to avoid paying duty.

COAST ARTILLERY MAY LEAVE HONOLULU

While in New York, Bishop Restarick received a letter from the Secretary of War saying it was in contemplation to remove the coast artillery from Honolulu and substitute infantry until such time as fortifications shall be erected here. Col. McClellan has also heard the rumor but has received no orders as yet.

FLEET WILL WEIGH ANCHOR AND LEAVE HONOLULU TODAY

Admiral Evans and his fleet will bid farewell to Honolulu this morning at 10 o'clock. The fleet will be massed off the entrance to the channel early and be ready to start in fleet formation when the signal is given from the flagship Kentucky.

WARSHIPS ARE SHIFTED.

The two big battleships which moored at Naval Dock No. 2 since their arrival, steamed out of the harbor yesterday morning and took up positions at the anchorage Waikiki of the entrance to the channel. The Wisconsin was the first to move out of the slip, leaving there about 8:30. The flagship Kentucky left at 9:15, both vessels going out without mishap.

In a short time the cruiser flagship New Orleans and the cruiser Cincinnati crossed the harbor and took the places vacated by the battleships, the Raleigh mooring alongside dock No. 1. The cruiser Albany and the battleship Oregon remained in the stream, the former having finished coaling on Sunday. The Oregon took in 200 tons yesterday.

The New Orleans took on 150 tons of coal yesterday, the Cincinnati 61 tons in bags and 120 tons in bulk, the Raleigh 40 tons in bags and 120 tons in bulk.

WILL SERENADE THE FLEET.

At 9 o'clock this morning Captain Rodman in command of the U. S. S. Iroquois will accommodate the Hawaiian Government band, government officials and other guests, and steam out to the anchorage, where the entire fleet will be serenaded.

SQUADRON MOVEMENTS.

It is expected that two days out from Honolulu the battleship and cruiser squadrons will part and proceed independently, as the battleships are expected to go direct to Guam, while the cruiser squadron will call at Midway and pick up any orders that may have been sent to that place.

LAUNCHES WERE BUSY.

The warship launches were kept busy all day yesterday, transferring sundry packages to the fleet and carrying visitors and friends of the officers to be entertained for the last time aboard.

SOLACE SAILS FOR MANILA.

The naval transport Solace sailed for Manila yesterday afternoon at 2:20. The vessel departed without much noise or ceremony. The marines were drawn up on deck as she passed the stern of the cruiser flagship New Orleans. The Solace did not recover her starboard anchor which was lost in the harbor on December 24.

HAWSER IN NEW ORLEANS' PROPELLER.

While the cruiser New Orleans was docking yesterday at Naval Dock No. 2, a big Manila hawser became entangled with the starboard screw. Luckily the vessel was practically alongside the dock at the time. A diver from the cruiser was sent down to examine the blades and had to cut the hawser in two before he could free the screw. No damage was done to the latter.

EVANS RESUMES QUARTERS.

Admiral Evans went aboard the flagship Kentucky yesterday morning and again took up his headquarters in the ship. The Admiral and his staff had apartments at the Young Hotel during their stay in port.

MAIL FOR MIDWAY.

The postoffice authorities here have made arrangements with Admiral Cooper whereby the cruiser New Orleans will carry mail to Midway for the cable colony. The New Orleans will remain at the dock until 8 o'clock this morning. The mails close at the postoffice at 7 a. m.

ATKINSON RETURNS CALLS.

Secretary of the Territory Atkinson called on Captain Singer of the Solace yesterday forenoon, returning the captain's call on Governor Carter last Saturday.

FAREWELL NAVAL DANCE.

The officers of the fleet were given a farewell last evening at the Alexander Young Hotel. Hundreds of Honoluluans gathered to greet them and say good-bye. The beautiful roof garden was thronged with guests during the concert given by the Hawaiian Government band. The concert lasted until 10 o'clock when a Hawaiian quintette club struck up the strains of the first waltz in the makai ball room.

A fashionable gathering was present and the ball room presented a pretty scene at all times. The officers were not in uniform as on the occasion of the formal ball in honor of Admiral Evans last Thursday, and, owing to the two big battleships being at anchor off the channel, the attendance was not so large as before. The ball was a merry one, however, and the pretty summery gowns of the ladies gave the function a June air.

Manager and Mrs. Lake were profuse in their hospitality and when the ball came to a close at midnight the officers thanked them most cordially for the pleasure they had received on the roof garden during their stay in port. Admiral Evans also expressed his heartiest aloha for the entertainments given in his honor.

MEHEULA'S DEMURRER

Question if House Vouchers Are Pub. Docs.

Solomon Meheula's demurrer to indictment for destroying public documents was argued in the Federal court yesterday. Judge Dole asked counsel to file briefs containing their authorities today, as he would like to make his ruling on Monday next.

The main ground of the demurrer is that the Clerk of the Territorial Legislature is not a Federal officer, hence is not amenable to the United States statute under which he is indicted.

J. J. Dunne, Assistant District Attorney, in the course of his argument against the demurrer quoted the Organic Act where it prescribes that the Secretary of the Territory "shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislature," contending that the Secretary must of necessity obtain the documents constituting such "laws and proceedings" from the Clerk of the Legislature. These were public documents under the Organic Act passed by Congress and their custodian before they were handed over to the Secretary of the Territory was therefore a Federal officer in that respect. If the Clerk destroyed any part of the proceedings the Secretary could not record and preserve them. Leaving out of view, then, the broad theory that the Territory was only the creature of Congress and its affairs in consequence of a Federal nature, the attorney for the United States maintained that the Clerk was shown to be a Federal officer. When Congress directed that the Secretary should record and preserve the proceedings of the Legislature, it must have been with respect to the preceding body of law which provided for the protection of public documents.

C. W. Ashford for the defendant called his opponent's argument an "ingenious" one, but claimed that it failed to prove Federal jurisdiction in the case. Congress had given Hawaii a government more nearly approaching state government than any other territory had ever received. If it had representation in Congress with the right to vote, this Territory's independence would be practically complete. The Federal court had no jurisdiction over offenses against the Territory. Clerk Meheula was not a Federal official. What Congress might or must have understood had nothing to do with this indictment, as unfortunately for the case Congress did not make the Clerk a Federal officer, nor make the legislative records in his custody public documents, within the scope of the United States statute under which the indictment was found. The vouchers were not public documents any more than memoranda sent up to the Clerk's desk by members, containing the matter of motions or amendments they might offer. Suppose the Clerk made out a voucher for himself. Was he obliged to preserve it, or to deposit it with himself?

Judge Dole asked counsel if the clerk of that court, in a matter wherein he was personally interested, could not file a petition or pleading with himself as clerk.

Mr. Ashford stuck a little at this, but would not admit the parallel. Mr. Dunne taunted him with refusing to recognize that in the same person there might be vested personal and official responsibility at once. The Federal attorney made a short reply to the defendant's argument.

HABEAS CORPUS.

An amended writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Toki Inoguchi, was argued and submitted before Judge Dole. The subject is the Japanese woman who was snatched, under the writ, from the steamer China after being placed on board for deportation. J. W. Cathcart appeared for the writ; Assistant District Attorney Dunne contra.

FORGER SENTENCED.

Manuel Puig was brought forward to be sentenced for forging the material signatures on a postal money order for \$3.00. Mr. Straus for defendant urged leniency on the grounds of Puig's youth, previous good character and plea of guilty, besides the small amount of money involved. Judge Dole passed the minimum sentence of two years' imprisonment at hard labor, tempering it with the suggestion that the prisoner might, by good conduct, shorten the term.

Manuel Le Brun, indicted with Puig, received the benefit of a nolle prosequi.

SALVAGE CASE.

The salvage suit for \$5000 of Pilot J. C. Lorenzen against the steamer Clavering was further heard yesterday afternoon. Judge Dole made an important ruling, under which preceding testimony as to expense of the salvaging operations was struck out.

TOURISTS ARE COMING

Half Dozen Tours Arranged for Hawaii.

Four different tours have been planned to come to Honolulu within the next few months. Secretary Boyd of the Hawaiian Promotion committee has been notified of the coming of parties through four different agencies, several of them to bring more than one party.

The Raymond & Whitcomb party will come down in March. The party is now being worked up in California and the promoters are meeting with great success. In fact the party is assuming such large proportions that it will probably have to be divided in two and perhaps three parties before coming down.

The Nippon-California Tour Co. has arranged five tours for Hawaii. These parties are coming down in January, February, March and April. In addition the same company has trans-Pacific tours which include a ten days' stop in Hawaii while enroute to Japan and China.

The Gates tour now has twenty-five members. This party will reach Honolulu early in February and return on March 8th. A trip to the volcano is included in the visit.

L. L. Whitlock of Los Angeles is arranging a tour from California. There were ten in the party according to advices received on the Alameda and it is expected that it has reached fifteen by this time. This party will be personally conducted by Mrs. W. G. Walker, a former resident of the Islands.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee has also made arrangements by which the services of its California agent is to be placed at the disposal of the people of Hawaii who contemplate a visit to the mainland. Mr. Jennifer has located at No. 17 New Montgomery street in San Francisco, in the offices of the Western Passenger Association. He will answer all inquiries from Honolulu either direct or through the Promotion Committee, and will arrange for hotel or sleeping-car accommodations, for railway tickets and will assist island people in every way possible.

The Hawaii Promotion Committee has made arrangements with the great trunk railroads by which all inquiries received by them regarding Hawaii are forwarded to either Mr. Jennifer or the local agency. On the other hand the Hawaii Promotion Committee sends to the railroad and steamship companies, the names of people making inquiries about Hawaii, so that the railroads work directly in influencing people to come to the Islands.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The following is the list of civil service examinations to be given in Honolulu on the dates indicated. Further information may be obtained by consulting Prof. W. D. Alexander of the Geodetic Survey, Mr. Kenake or Mr. McCoy at the Postoffice and Mr. R. C. Stackable or Prof. Ingalls at the Custom House.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on January 5, 1904, at the places mentioned in the accompanying list, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill the following named vacancies in the position of trained nurse in the Indian service, and other similar vacancies as they may occur.

Riverside School, Wis., \$600 per annum.

Osage School, Okla., \$800 per annum.

Fort Totten School, N. Dak., \$600 per annum.

Chillicothe School, Okla., \$600 per annum.

Hayward School, Okla., \$600 per annum.

Navaho School, Ariz., \$660 per annum.

Albuquerque School, N. Mex., \$720 per annum.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on January 12, 1904, for the purpose of establishing an eligible register for the position of electrotype molder in the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Why he came back: Van Quiz—"I heard you had concluded to live in England altogether, Mr. Chumpe?" Chumpe—"Aw, that was—aw—me intention, don't-ye-know? But awfiah me visit in London, I find that we're evah so much maw English in America?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DAILY PROGRESS TOWARD WAR IN THE FAR EAST

Japan Outbids Russia for the Two Formidable Argentine Cruisers.

Russia Places Heavy Beef Order in San Francisco—Declines to Evacuate Manchuria—Japan Agrees Upon Railway and Military Loan.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Contracts have been placed here by the Russian Government for three million pounds of mess beef.

TOKYO, Dec. 29.—The Privy Council has approved the issue of debenture bonds to the amount of ten million yen for expediting the construction of the Seoul-Fusan railroad and providing for possible military expenses.

PEKING, Dec. 29.—The Russian Minister has notified the Chinese government that it is not Russia's present intention to evacuate Manchuria.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Japan has outbidden Russia for the purchase of the Argentine warships.

The two vessels which Japan acquires from the Argentine Republic are the Moreno and the Genoa, armored cruisers, one of which has been completed. The Moreno was launched nearly a year ago at a Genoa shipyard. Her keel was laid March 14, 1902, and her builders secured a large bonus by completing the vessel eighteen months after the contract was given. The two ships are sold now owing to the disarmament agreement between Argentine and Chile. The two armored cruisers are of the "Garibaldi" type, an improvement on the Spanish cruisers destroyed by the American vessels in the Battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, and are of 7,700 tons displacement, 13,000 horse power, and twenty knots speed. The armor belt, extending all around the ships, is 5.8 inches to 3 inches in thickness, and the battery of each vessel is composed of one ten-inch gun, fourteen six-inch, and ten fourteen-pounders. The ships are fitted with the old type of Scotch boilers.

MINISTER BEAUPRE IS BACK FROM BOGOTA

COLON, Dec. 29.—U. S. Minister Beaupre has arrived here on his way home from Bogota on the flagship Olympia.

COLON, Dec. 29.—Admiral Coghlan was given a friendly greeting at Cartagena and exchanged visits with Governor Bolivar.

SENATE PLANNING A GIGANTIC NAVAL FORCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee is planning additions to the Navy which will make the United States the second naval power of the world.

NEARING ANNEXATION.

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 29.—Another revolution has broken out at Azua, resulting in two provisional governments besides the regular one, as yet unrecognized by the great powers, established here.

THE BLUEFIELDS BANANAS HERE

The Bluefields bananas ordered by Director Jared G. Smith for the Territorial Board of Agriculture arrived Friday on the Alameda. Many of the plants are in bad condition and they are being given a thorough overhauling by the Territorial entomologists. Five hundred cuttings were shipped but it is not known how many of these will be fit for planting. None of them are to be given away, but they will be cultivated for a later distribution.

COLLECTOR AND MONEY MISSING

A warrant was issued yesterday by the California Feed Company for the arrest of John Bryant, who is alleged to have collected a bill of \$33.65 for the company last Thursday, since which time neither the collector nor money have been seen by the Feed company.

The Maui Republican organization has signified that A. N. Kepolai is its first choice for Judge of the Second Circuit, with J. Lot Kaulukou second and Lyle A. Dickey third.

COUNTY ACT TEST CASE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

Summons was served yesterday in the quo warranto suit of the Territory of Hawaii against the Supervisors of the County of Oahu, returnable at 6 p. m. the same day before Judge De Bolt. The First Circuit Judge held court at that hour, when the respondents presented an answer to the petition. J. A. Matthewman and C. R. Hemenway appeared for the Territory, and County Attorney W. T. Rawlins and A. S. Hartwell for the Supervisors.

Petition and answer were submitted without argument, whereupon the court rendered judgment pro forma dismissing the petition. An appeal to the Supreme Court was noted on behalf of the Territory, which was forthwith perfected. The hearing and determination of the appeal now only await the convenience of the Supreme Court, which being under adjournment until January 11 may hold a special sitting for this emergent case.

Herewith are printed the answer of defendants and the judgment of the court in full excepting the titles:

DEFENDANTS' ANSWER.

In answer to the plaintiff's petition in the above entitled cause, the defendants severally answer, say:

1. That these defendants admit that each and every fact averred in the plaintiff's petition is true in manner and form as therein stated and set forth and that their sole authority for acting as Supervisors of the County of Oahu is under and by virtue of the provisions of Act 31 of the Session Law of 1903, and that the defendants have been elected as Supervisors of the County of Oahu in conformity therewith.

2. That these defendants deny that the said County Act, being Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, is invalid or in contravention of any of the provisions of the Organic Act of the Territory or unauthorized thereby, but these defendants aver and submit that the said County Act is a valid exercise of the grant of legislative power made to the Territory of Hawaii in and by the said Organic Act of Congress, being an Act entitled "to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," and that the said County Act in all respects conforms to the requirements of said Act of Congress.

3. That the said Organic Act expressly declares in Section 55 thereof, "that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable," and that none of the provisions of the said County Act are inconsistent with the Constitution or with any law of the United States locally applicable.

4. And further, that the said Act of Congress expressly declares in Section 56 thereof, "that the legislature may create counties and town and city municipalities within the Territory of Hawaii and provide for the government thereof," and that each and every provision in said Act contained in respect of appointive public boards or appointive territorial officials having the care and custody of public property or otherwise howsoever is necessarily qualified and modified and to be deemed as subordinate to the general authority therein granted for creating and providing for the government thereof.

5. That this Court having decreed in effect that the provision in said County Act providing for a Board of Public Institutions is invalid and of no effect, there is now in legal effect but one subject contained in said County Act and that it does not follow that said County Act is invalid in any other respect than in respect of the said provision for a Board of Public Institutions, but on the contrary, that the said County Act is valid notwithstanding said provision therein contained and now declared to be void.

6. That the requirement of said Act of Congress that the final passage of a bill in each house shall be by a majority vote of all its members to which such house is entitled, taken by ayes and noes and entered upon the journal, is merely directory and is not imperative and that such requirement may be waived by either house and when not complied with is conclusively deemed to be waived, and further, that the said County Act having been signed by the proper officers of the Legislature and approved and signed by the Governor of the Territory, the alleged fact of the failure to take the ayes and noes thereon cannot now be set up or inquired into as a ground for declaring said Act to be invalid.

Wherefore, the defendants submit that they are entitled to a judgment or decree declaring that they are qualified and legally authorized to perform the duties of Supervisors of the County of Oahu in conformity with the provisions of Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, entitled "An Act providing for the organization and government of Counties and Districts and the management and control of public works and public institutions therein," notwithstanding any matter or thing in the plaintiff's petition stated or set forth, and that the plaintiff's petition be dismissed with costs.

J. A. GILMAN,
M. P. ROBINSON,
JOHN LUCAS,
A. HOCKING,
FRANK R. HARVEY,
J. M. KEALOHA,
S. K. MAHOE.

Signed by W. T. RAWLINS, their attorney and District Attorney Elect for the County of Oahu.

(Signed) ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
Of Counsel.
Dated December 24th, 1903.

Honolulu, Island of Oahu.)

Territory of Hawaii.)

Personally appeared W. T. Rawlins, attorney for the defendants above named, who on oath deposes and says that the matters of fact stated in the foregoing answer are true.

(Signed) W. T. RAWLINS,
Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of December, A. D. 1903, before me.

(Signed) ALFRED F. BROCK,
Notary Public 1st Judicial Circuit.

JUDGMENT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

Upon the plaintiff's petition and defendants' answer herein filed and Counsel for each party appearing and submitting the case without argument upon the pleadings, I do hereby order, adjudge and decree that, notwithstanding any matter or thing in the plaintiff's petition stated or set forth the defendants are qualified and legally authorized to perform the duties of Supervisors of the County of Oahu in conformity with the provisions of Act 31 of the Session Laws of 1903, entitled "An Act providing for the organization and government of Counties and Districts, and the management and control of public works and public institutions therein," and that the plaintiff's petition is dismissed with costs.

(Signed) J. T. DE BOLT,
First Judge, First Circuit Court of the Territory of Hawaii.

Dated December 24th, 1903.

BETTER FEELING BECOMES MANIFEST

There have been signs for some ten days or so of a better feeling between Governor Carter and Treasurer Kepolai. The Governor held out an olive branch to the Treasurer in the shape of a special invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Kepolai for the Governor's reception to Admiral Evans and officers of the squadron, although the public generally were invited as comprehensively as Governor Carter could do through the press and otherwise. Mr. Kepolai highly appreciated this politeness.

As the Advertiser was authorized to say some weeks ago, Mr. Kepolai was ready to resign the office of Treasurer if assured of being appointed Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit, Maui.

It is now regarded by friends of both as probable that Governor Carter will not only refrain from opposing Mr. Kepolai's appointment to the Judgeship, but actively recommend him for the office to the President.

JUDGE SILLIMAN TO PRACTICE IN 'FRISCO

Former Judge R. D. Silliman has opened an office for the general practice of law on the eleventh floor of the Crocker building in San Francisco. On the 6th of this month he and Mrs. Silliman returned from a six months' tour of Europe, having visited Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, Italy and France. Their San Francisco home is at 2004 Bush St., near Buchanan, where they hope to see their Honolulu friends.

GOOD CONDUCT BOYS RELEASED

The following named boys are to be released today, Christmas, from the Industrial School at Waialeale, on parole for good conduct, in accordance with recent action by the Board of Public Institutions:

Willie Lincoln, part Hawaiian, aged 15; Joe Teves, Portuguese, aged 15; Jose Souza, Portuguese, aged 11; John R. Borges, Portuguese, aged 15; Joseph Kaninau, Hawaiian, aged 18; Kahahana, Hawaiian, aged 13.

It is related that during one of his busy reception hours, when President Lincoln was talking first to one, then to another of the many who filled the room in the White House, a gentleman asked if any news had been received from John Morgan, whose Confederate cavalry were raiding Kentucky and Ohio. "We'll catch John some of these days," replied Lincoln; "I admire him, for he is a bold operator. He always goes after the mail trains, in order to get information from Washington. On his last raid he opened some mail-bags and took possession of the official correspondence. One letter was from the War Department to a Lieutenant in Grant's army; it contained a captain's commission for him. Right under the signature of A. Lincoln the audacious Morgan wrote, 'Approved, John Morgan,' and sent the commission on its way. So there is one officer in our army whose commission bears my signature, with the approval of the dare-devil rebel raider."

Helping the Enemy.

There was a meeting of the Republican District Committee of Maui at Waikuku on Monday. While the delegates are mum as to the proceedings, still it has leaked out that the object of the meeting was to assist the Home Rule officers-elect in securing bonds.—Maui News.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

The glow of the Christmas season to-day is spread over all the earth. The dead turkeys and geese have finished their labors and are at rest. The living gobblers swell and the living ganders strut, attended by their surviving consorts, with an apparent consciousness that, unless caught up on the Fourth of July or Thanksgiving Day, they may last for another year. The mince meat has been made and seasoned. The plum-puddings are ready for their baptism of heat. Mouths are already watering for the good things that specially agitate the young, but even in middle age and in the satiated period of life, arouse desire and expectation. Bright eyes are glittering over the gifts of Santa Claus and Kriss Kringle and gazing towards the kitchen. Even in the open air, under hedges, and in the dingy holes, where poverty breeds and occasionally hopes, the great feast of the year is in progress.

These statements are correct enough for their purpose, but they are only approximately true, for the parenthesis of time encircles the globe and Christmas travels with the hours, although it is not dropped even at the equator. It is, however, so far different to other festivals that it is as nearly universal as, under terrestrial limitations and activity, anything can be, and its shining belts of good-will, of happiness and of plenty, move through every degree of latitude and longitude. As these lines appear in print, in some places the Christmas dinner is rapidly vanishing and indications of surfeit are apparent, while, in other spots, the children have barely suspended their stockings and are wide awake in bed. But, everywhere on earth, perhaps in other spheres, the Christmas spirit is abroad and the heart of Man vibrates to the sound of harmony. Even Pagan lands are not beyond this beneficent annual visitation that, for more than nineteen centuries, has inspired the human race.

Ebenezer Scrooge has repented for the nineteen hundredth and third time, and is flinging his money about in the ecstasy of his recovered manhood. For the nineteen hundredth and third time, Tiny Tim has exclaimed or is about to exclaim: "God bless us all." Trotty Veck once more has awakened or will soon awaken from his vision of the Spirit of the Chimes, to see Richard half smother Meg with kisses. Mrs. Chickenstalker, it may be safely assumed, has already mixed and tasted the toothsome flip and, again and again, will renew her familiarity with that humanizing stimulant, before the day is gone. Caleb Plummer is again pouring false descriptions of the beauties of his poverty-stricken abode and pretending to be gorged with delicacies, while the water stands in his eyes, and his blind daughter yields to his wild imagination and drinks in faith as the equivalent of fact. Little Dot, or Mrs. Peerybingle, as she prefers to be called, with the third chirp of the cricket, has emerged or is about to emerge from her innocent mystery, without shame and worthy of the purest tenderness. For, it must be noted, that all these characters and many others whom Christmas has ennobled, have existed for nineteen hundred and three years, and Dickens only concentrated and beautified their variations of the same ancient story.

Christmas bells are chiming the message from the Manger and the Cross and keeping time to the motion of the sun. Health and sickness, gladness and sorrow, freedom and slavery, infancy and age, in every clime, in every condition, unite in the Christmas chant. Hospitals and prisons are visited. The harshnesses of life are relaxed. Worshippers crowd the churches. The world is clothed and fed. Harmony pervades the human breast. Wickedness at least affects virtue and evil shrinks out of sight. The loud roar of material progress is hushed. War "smoothes its wrinkled front." For one day at least, the softening influences are ascendent, and they will not be buried in the shroud of night. All this transformation is due to the low note of love that was in the first cry at Bethlehem, that was repeated at Calvary, and that has swelled into the anthem of rising fraternity.

OAHU COLLEGE WILL HAVE MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

The plans for a Department of Manual Training at Oahu College have at last taken definite form in the offer of the position of instructor in Manual Training and Drawing to Mr. F. L. Hadley of Fort Collins, Colorado. The Trustees have taken great pains to get a man who exactly meets the needs of the situation; in Mr. Hadley they have secured one who is well equipped to carry on the work. He is a skillful mechanic and a trained teacher who is at once familiar with the theory and the practice of his craft. He has studied its industrial and educational side at the New Hampshire State College of Mechanic Arts and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In both of these institutions, his specialties were in wood and iron working and engineering; in addition, he has had a varied experience in practical wood and iron work. He comes to Oahu College from the Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts where he has been teaching. He is highly recommended; the President of the Colorado College expressed the greatest regret at the possibility of losing him.

The trouble with Pearl Harbor is that little capes or spits run out into the entrance channel making the navigable part look on the map like a corkscrew. It was upon one of these projections that the Iroquois lately ran afoul. Until the channel is made straight Pearl Harbor will not be useful to the Navy, but as this strategic point is all-important it may be assumed that Congress, at the instance of the Navy Department, will supply the dredging funds.

The Olympia and Atlanta under command of Rear Admiral Coghlan, are off for Cartagena, the principal port of Colombia. Their presence is evidently needed there to convince the southern republic that the United States is not playing a burlesque at Panama. Possibly the sight of their long guns will have a quieting effect on the turbulent Colombians who seem to regard the Yankees as an easy mark.

Hanna on one side and Parker on the other is the latest ticket discovered by the newspaper partisans of neither.

FRIEND OF KALAKAUA

Oregon's Commander Here in 1887.

Captain W. T. Burwell, of the battleship Oregon, was in command of one of the American war vessels in port during the revolution of 1887, the first of the revolts against King Kalakaua by his people. Captain Burwell has a fund of interesting stories regarding his visit during those stirring times when he became one of the King's intimate friends.

"Those were busy days," said the gallant captain to an Advertiser reporter. "I used to take my men out every day for a drill through the streets. The people wouldn't let us spend a cent. Telephones were run out to the ships in the harbor and the telephone girls were kept busy calling up the officers aboard. It got to be very much of a nuisance."

"I remember one incident of the 1887 revolution, particularly well. One night after midnight, King Kalakaua came out to my ship in a boat, in a great state of excitement. After much effort he succeeded in awakening me and I came out, not in the best of temper for being so suddenly roused out of my sleep. But Kalakaua couldn't be resisted. He told me then the reason for his midnight journey. It seems that some one had posted a placard on the palace gates threatening to kill the king. Kalakaua wanted me to land my men immediately in order to prevent the threatened assassination. 'Oh, pshaw,' I told him, 'that isn't the way men go about it when they intend to kill some one. They don't threaten to kill a man and warn him first. Generally they kill first and tell about it afterwards.' Kalakaua wasn't to be pacified by any such talk, and he insisted on being protected from the men who had threatened his life. I finally told him that the best I could do was to take him to the American consul and so we finally went and awakened him. The king repeated the story he had first told me. The consul didn't like to be routed out any better than I did, and was inclined to be a little angry at first. Finally he saw the humor of the thing too, and between us we managed to quiet the king and assure him that he wasn't in any danger."

"King Kalakaua was the most hospitable man in the Islands and our officers never lacked for anything while we were in port. We were always welcome at the palace and whenever anyone needed any thing special in the way of refreshment, a visit to the palace was all that was necessary. Iaukea, the King's chamberlain, had champagne in plenty and there used to be frequent visits to him."

Captain Burwell also told of the King's fondness for cards and related one incident when Kalakaua played in a little game of poker at the boat-house for a stretch of forty-eight hours. The late Paul Neumann and a local supplier of provisions to ships were in the game with the King, which Captain Burwell was invited to join. The King insisted that the game would be as novel a one as he had played in, with a king, a lawyer, a butcher and a naval officer holding hands.

The revolution of '87 was the one in which a mass meeting of the citizens of Honolulu insisted upon and obtained a more liberal constitution. The revolution of 1889 was the one headed by the late Delegate R. W. Wilcox. Quite a number of the officers on the ships of the fleet were in Honolulu at various revolutionary periods.

CRISTMAS DAY OAHU PRISON

Warden Henry has arranged a splendid Christmas day for the inmates of Oahu Prison. In the morning there will be special services to be followed by a big Christmas dinner at noon. Pig, roasted whole in Hawaiian style, fish, fruits and other delicacies of the season will be on the Christmas menu for the prisoners.

The program for the services will be as follows:

"Hark! The Herald Angels Sing."
—Hymn No. 280.

Congregation.
Scripture Reading Luke 2, 1-14
In Hawaiian, Spanish, Chinese and English.

Prayer Rev. J. H. Behrens
"Greeting to our Friends" S. B.

Duet: "My Father Knows"
Mrs. Behrens and Mrs. Lyle.

A Few Remarks Y. M. C. A.
Vocal Selection: Solo.

Miss Lorene Colcord.
Recitation Master Teddy Tracy

Vocal Selection: Solo. Miss Hazel Lyle
Address Ensign Underhill, S. A.

Christmas Carol: "Ike ka ka anela"
O. P. Glee Club.

Address Rev. J. H. Behrens
"Sweet Bye and Bye"

S. D. A. C. Quartette.
Voluntary Testimonies.

Invocation.
"The Holiest Name" Hymn No. 197

Congregation.

"Of course, there is considerable difference between the hotels conducted on the European plan and those on the American plan." "Oh, yes! On the European plan you merely pay for what you want, and—" "And on the American plan you pay for what you don't get."—Philadelphia Ledger.

FINE SCHOOL WORK FOR ST. LOUIS

Miss Rose Davidson, school agent for Honolulu district, has a large portion of the school exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition arranged at the Education office so that friends of education and parents of pupils may have a view before the packing.

Kalulani school, Honolulu, contributes a fine assortment in industrial work—sewing, bead work, lace-making, plaiting, embroidery. It also shows photographs of pupils at study in the different grades, so clear that exercises on the blackboards are distinct. Then there are sets of illustrated studies of local industries, such as rice, sugar, sisal, taro and tapa, with photographs of field and mill, also samples of the natural growths.

Kaahumanu school, Honolulu, has a telling series of photographs, one showing an array outdoors of over 600 pupils. The different grades are photographed in session. Of industrial output there are fine specimens in sewing, weaving and feather work. Flags of the United States, Hawaii, Great Britain, etc., are displayed in natural colors, drawn by young pupils. A Chinese boy of 11 years chooses the Stars and Stripes for his effort. One of the sketches in this line is of the Hawaiian coat-of-arms, embellishing an essay in the form of an imaginary autobiography of a Hawaiian half-doll.

The royal school, besides an excellent collection of exercises after the text books, shows pretty handicraft such as kukui nut carving and polishing, walking sticks, bead work by the boys, etc.

There are seed collections in vials from the Kaahumanu and Royal, as also from the Normal school with other of its nature study contributions. The 105 samples of polished Hawaiian woods suitable for manufacturing, from the Normal school, have previously been mentioned. This institution also shows cushions of bamboo and lauhala fibers.

The High school, Honolulu, has one striking collection. It consists of a series of essays on prominent buildings—all of the principal hotels, churches and schools, together with some of the finest business edifices—each one bearing a photograph of its subject and many of them being tastefully decorated by hand. There are other symposiums on nature studies. One on "Land Shells," for instance, with a cover drawn in colors by a little girl, which would not discredit a holiday production by a large publishing house. The penmanship of the High school grades, as well as neatness, is of a high order.

From different city schools come weaving of vegetable fibers in all its stages by boys and girls, in fans, hat bands, wall pockets, etc.

The Hilea, Kau, Hawaii, school sends a fishing net of large size made by pupils.

Fine handkerchiefs made by the girls of the Industrial school, Honolulu, are shown with fancy and drawn work. A dressing case is one article exceedingly well done.

Kalihi-uka, Oahu, school has excellent drawn work in its exhibit.

Keokea, Maui, school gives fine handicraft in fans and cushions. Kaapala school on the same island sends excellent leather work and plaiting.

A music chart executed by pupils at Honolulu, Oahu, is noteworthy.

Nine Miles, Olan, Hawaii, contributes a sewing sampler made by four boys. A jacket from Maenae, Oahu, school is another specimen of needlework by male pupils. Boys as well as girls are taught sewing in Hawaiian schools.

There are cases and cases of material from schools in town and country not yet opened. Enough is exhibited already, however, to dispel any doubt that Hawaii will more than sustain at St. Louis its brilliant educational record won in previous world's fairs.

BIDS FOR VARIOUS PUBLIC WORKS

Bids were opened for the below-mentioned structures at the Department of Public Works yesterday as follows:

Waialeale Industrial School building—
F. W. Knight.....\$ 8,392
McDonald & Langston..... 10,185
H. F. Bertelmann..... 10,434
J. H. Craig..... 10,689
J. P. Bowler et al..... 12,548
Dwelling house at Waialeale Industrial School—
H. F. Bertelmann.....\$ 6,968
McDonald & Langston..... 7,709
J. H. Craig..... 7,829
J. A. Aheong..... 7,874
Constructing concrete abutments
Waimea bridge, Kauai—
Cotton Bros. & Co.....\$ 4,250
Lord & Belser..... 5,165
L. M. Whitehouse..... 5,450

EXECUTIVE TALKS HELD YESTERDAY

Governor Carter held the usual consultations yesterday with Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, Land Commissioner Pratt and Auditor Fisher. The subject discussed with Mr. Holloway was that of loan fund expenditures.

Mr. Pratt reported the Kawaihae boundary case as held for decision. He also gave a report of his official tour of the island of Hawaii, the particulars of which have been sketched already in the Advertiser.

The Government has been notified that B. F. Dillingham had sold his Kahoolawe leasehold interest to Christian Conrad.

Deeds, not Words: Father (sternly).—"Didn't I tell you if any of the other boys said anything to make you angry you should count twenty before you said anything?" Tommy—"Yes, sir; but I didn't need to say anything. Before I'd counted twelve the other boy yelled 'Enough!'"—Philadelphia Press.

THE ASIATIC FLEET IS UNDER SAILING ORDERS

The fleet is under orders to return to the Asiatic station Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. Admiral Evans received orders yesterday morning from the Navy Department for sailing on Monday at noon, but these were afterward changed to Tuesday morning.

"Orders came this morning to return to the Asiatic station," said Admiral Evans to an Advertiser reporter at the Young Hotel yesterday afternoon. "The fleet will sail together. No orders have been received detaching the Albany to return to Bremerton for an overhauling, and the fleet will sail just as it came. The colliers will precede us. The Solace sails independently of the fleet. The stores are being taken off of her now and we expect to get everything on the vessels of the fleet by tomorrow.

"The orders are to return to the Asiatic station. We will go from here to Cavite. Captain Clover, who is to take command of the Wisconsin, will sail in the battleship from here as a passenger. The vessel will be turned over to him at Cavite.

"The stores will be taken from the Alameda as soon as she gets in and we hope to have the transfer of stores completed by Saturday."

PLEASED WITH HONOLULU.

"My stay here has been charming—delightful," said the Admiral. "This is one of the most beautiful places I have ever had the good fortune to be in, and I never received such cordial hospitality in my life before, as I have experienced in Honolulu the past ten days. The officers and men of the fleet say the same thing."

"I have been here twice before. Once on my way to Pago-Pago to sit on a courtmartial of Captain Tilley and about two years ago. It seems to me as if there had been a steady, healthy improvement in the city, which I am very glad to see. I have met a great many very nice people and have had a most delightful visit. It would take too long and too much space in your paper to tell just what I think of Honolulu and its people."

TRANSFERRING STORES.

The Solace brought five hundred tons of stores for the fleet, the major portion of which were transferred to the various vessels yesterday. Admiral Evans expects the work to be finished today. Orders were issued first to transfer the ammunition from the Solace, but this order has been countermanded and the naval transport will carry it to Cavite.

ENTERTAINING THE PUBLIC.

The reception to Honolulu society to be given by the officers of the fleet on Saturday night will be from eight to eleven o'clock. The reception will take place on the Kentucky and the Wisconsin and there will be dancing on both ships. The battleships and probably the cruisers will be illuminated for the occasion. Supper will be served to the guests on the decks.

MAY CAUSE FLEET TO REMAIN LONGER.

Governor Carter and the Merchants' Association both sent cables to Washington yesterday requesting that the stay of the fleet be lengthened. It is the expectation among navy men that there may be a change in the orders so that the vessels may remain here until after the holidays, as there is no necessity for haste. Neither Governor Carter nor President Smith have received replies from their cablegrams but this is not to be wondered at, as the messages could not have reached Washington until after business hours yesterday.

Governor Carter's message, which was sent at noon to the President, is as follows:

"President, Washington. Citizens highly appreciate visit American squadron and its importance to Territory socially, politically and every other standpoint. Universal request is made and I heartily join in urging that squadron's visit may be prolonged beyond the New Year."

"CARTER,

Governor.

"Honolulu, December 24, 1903."

The Merchants' Association cable was addressed to the Secretary of the Navy and is as follows:

The citizens of Honolulu, deeply appreciative of the squadron's presence in this harbor, respectfully request that the Secretary of the Navy withhold sailing orders to the fleet under command of Admiral Evans as long as possible after January 1st, to permit of the completion of the program for the entertainment of the Admirals, officers and men.

The Merchants' Association of Honolulu.

By its Vice-President,
GEORGE W. SMITH.

W. H. MOODY, ESQ.,

Secretary of the Navy.

As the fleet is only under sailing orders the change can be made by the department without making any trouble for the fleet. Admiral Evans will, however, be prepared to sail on Tuesday under the present orders.

SHOT IN THE LEG IN A DRUNKEN QUARREL

In a drunken quarrel yesterday afternoon a Hawaiian named Mauna was shot in the right leg by a relative named John Edwards. The wounded man is now under treatment at the Queen's Hospital. Edwards, his assailant, occupies a cell at the police station. When the result of the wound is known a charge will be entered against Edwards.

Mauna lives in a small house in Nuuanu Valley near the brickyard. The men drank considerably all afternoon and became engaged in an altercation. Angry words were succeeded by blows. Edwards claims that Mauna charged upon him and struck him with his fists.

Mauna drew off for a while but returned with two bottles in his hands and it is alleged that he maneuvered to get within striking distance of Ed-

wards. In the meantime Edwards had procured a revolver which he pointed at Mauna as he advanced. Edwards claims he intended only to frighten the native, but at any rate, while the gun was levelled at Mauna, he pulled the trigger and the ball, a 38-caliber, struck Mauna in the right leg about three inches above the knee. The bullet passed through the fleshy portion, making its exit without breaking any bones. Mauna then gave up the fight.

A telephone request for police assistance was sent to the police station and the patrol wagon was sent. Neighbors meanwhile turned to the house of Jack Kalakela, receiving clerk at the police station, and notified him of the shooting. Kalakela went to the scene of the fight and held Edwards prisoner until the arrival of the patrol wagon.

GILLMORE'S EXPERIENCES WITH THE TAGALS PROTECTION OF RECORDS

Executive Officer of Cruiser Cincinnati Was Captured in the Philippines and Narrowly Escaped Execution in Wilds of Luzon.



LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. C. GILLMORE, U. S. N., Executive Officer of the U. S. S. Cincinnati.

Tagal Lieutenant in charge as follows:

"If you have any trouble with your prisoners, bring them back to Benquet; we'll then quickly settle them." Gillmore and his fellow captives knew too well what this meant.

Then they began a march heading for the mountains. Their guards appeared to have completely lost their heads. There was a jabbering rout of men, women and children, as the column of refugees and prisoners was hurried on. While crossing a stream on horseback Gillmore nearly lost his life owing to the ignorance of a leading Filipino whose horse was swept off its feet.

When possible the party made chalk marks on rocks and trees with an arrow pointing in the direction they were going as a guide to the troops in pursuit. In the party was a civilian, an agent for an American brewery, who had been captured in the outskirts of Manila. He took the whole matter as a joke. Everywhere he could find a blank space, he wrote, or had written for him in big white letters, "Drink Blank's Beer on the Road to H—". Gillmore afterwards learned that these roadside inscriptions greatly aided Col. Hare and his men in tracing the party. The first time Col. Hare saw the beer man's legend upon a rock he exclaimed: "Very well, I will follow Gillmore and his party to H— if necessary." He came very near doing it.

Finally the party reached the wilds of Luzon. They entered apparently inaccessible chasms. The horses were killed for food and they finally had to crawl on hands and knees in places. On December 15 they reached the pine barrens at the top of the mountain range. Two of the Americans were overtaken by fever. Gillmore begged the Tagal officer to let some one remain behind with them.

The officer finally said if they could not go ahead they would be shot. The Americans looked at one another and they determined to make a last stand, although unarmed. They gathered around the invalids. The officer made a motion with his right arm and they thought their time to die had come. But the lieutenant was taken suddenly ill with fever and the arm motion was made as he plunged forward to the ground.

After a few days march an order came, presumably from Tino, to execute the prisoners. Then the lieutenant said his conscience would not permit him to do so. He would, instead, abandon the party to shift for itself. Lieut.-Commander Gillmore believes that the lieutenant's decision was reached for the following reason: He had asked: "The Americans are not Christians?" "Yes, they are," replied Gillmore. "But you never wear crucifixes."

At that Gillmore opened his shirt and showed him his breast. A crucifix had been tattooed there when he was a midshipman. The Tagal was surprised, and instantly crossed himself. Gillmore told him any one could have a crucifix to wear around the neck, but he had endured pain to have the crucifix imprinted in his flesh.

The day they were abandoned they had no breakfast. Being near a mountain torrent they constructed rafts of bamboo and made ready to depart. They went down the river and came upon more savages. They rested overnight, believing that they would surely die in the morning.

Then they heard a yell, and then another in a tongue that was strangely familiar. The yell came from Col. Hare's men who had at last found them. Then there was feasting on bacon, hardtack, bean soup and tea.

On December 18 the entire party set forth on the river journey on rafts and finally reached Aparri. The first week in January they were in Vigan and soon were again aboard an American warship.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and restitutions are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Three years ago today a party of eight ragged, half-starved men, accompanied by a large number of American soldiers were shooting down the rapids of the Abulug River in the northern part of the Island of Luzon. They were on their way to the town of Aparri where soldiers of the United States army awaited them. The eight ragged men were headed by Lieut.-Commander J. C. Gillmore, now the executive officer aboard the United States cruiser Cincinnati lying in the harbor of Honolulu, and they had just been rescued from the Filipinos after enduring eight months' captivity among the savage tribes of Luzon.

The story of Commander Gillmore's capture and captivity was one of the most dramatic features of the early part of the war in the Philippines. During this time the officer was believed to have died or been executed by his savage captors, but he and his companions, mostly men of the gunboat Yorktown, withstood the rigors imposed upon them and faced death often without flinching.

One of the most interesting relics of Lieut.-Commander Gillmore's long captivity is the bowl and spoon which he used in this time. Both are aboard the Cincinnati and are a practical demonstration of the old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention." The bowl is the third of a coconut and the spoon is but a strip of coconut shell with a natural bowl. Most of the food which the captive was able to procure during his captivity was eaten from this bowl.

Mr. Gillmore had just been attached to the gunboat Yorktown when the vessel was ordered to Baler, a town on the eastern coast of Luzon where a small Spanish garrison had been beleaguered by the Filipinos for a year.



Gillmore and his boat crew lined up on Luzon shore to be shot by the Tagals.

It was the intention of the Yorktown to raise the siege. It was decided to send Ensign Standley and quartermaster Lysac ashore to reconnoiter. On April 11, 1899, a boat with the scouts was sent away from the warship at 4 a. m. in charge of Lieut.-Commander Gillmore. The boat crew was composed of Chief Quartermaster Walton, Sailmaker's Mate Voudoit, Coxswain Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate Nygard, Seamen Rynders, Woodbury, Briscoe and McDonald, and Landsmen Dillon, Morrissey, Edwards and Anderson. The oars were muffled, the boat was steered into a cove and the scouts landed.

The officer thought the Filipinos on guard had been outwitted when suddenly dawn shed a light over the boat and heavily wooded country, exposing them to view. The boat was dropped gently down toward the open water when suddenly a volley was poured in on them by the Filipinos. It was an ambush. Morrissey was shot through the head and killed. Dillon was struck in the eye and killed. Rynders, with his hands on his ears had the fingers of one hand severed, but he kept on rowing. Walton and Voudoit were working the Colt maxim, when a shot severed the ammunition tape and shattered the box, rendering it useless. McDonald and Nygard fell mortally wounded. Blood was everywhere on the boat and men were falling at their oars.

Gillmore reached for a rifle but a bullet had hit the lock. Venville started to fix it when a bullet went through the flesh of his neck. "I'm hit, Mr. Gillmore," he said. He went on fixing the gun. A second ball plowed through his breast. Another cut a furrow in his forehead. He wiped the blood from his eyes, remarking that he had again been hit. Then finally a ball smashed his ankle, but he had fixed the gun and handed it to Gillmore. This was a boy seven-

teen years of age, and never before under fire. With the men at the thwarts knocked away Gillmore became a target, but was not hit, although bullets whistled past his head frequently. There was no cessation in the firing, and finally a "no communication" for three months. He passed the time in one room. The only spot he could really call his own, was the mattress on which he slept. The natives sat and watched him through the day in idle curiosity. They were always interested when he bathed behind a manta which he hung up in one corner.

At this time General Tino, a remarkable man, was in command at Vigan. He was 23 years of age, and looked like a winsome boy. But his rule was one of iron, he was cruel, implacable, a tyrant and a military martinet. He terrorized the natives. He was ambitious and wanted to be a second Aguinaldo. Tino hated the Americans and but for the influence of the local presidente, Gillmore and his companions would have been shot. At Benquet, Gillmore had a cell viler than any before. The roof leaked, the walls were green with mould and huge rats infested the place.

The prisoners, other than Gillmore, during this time earned a little money by teaching classes in English. Then Gillmore and his companions were cheered with hope of release when the Americans bombarded Vigan, 25 miles away. Then began preparations for the flight of the villagers. A reign of terror prevailed among the prisoners. The pass between Vigan and Benquet had been fortified and the Filipinos believed it to be impregnable. On December 5, the Americans forced the pass. They were under Col. Hare and Lieut.-Col. Howze. Tino fled to the hills with a handful of men and panic seized Benquet. In an hour from the receipt of the news of the American victory Gillmore and his companions were taken from the prison and assembled in front of the prison. General Natividad addressed the

Vault for the Judiciary Department Almost Completed.

It was intended to have moved the valuable records of the Judiciary Department into the fireproof vault just constructed yesterday, but Chief Justice Frear decided that the interior of the vault should first be plastered. The transfer of documents was therefore postponed.

The Chief Justice considered there was danger that insects would work through the seams of the brick walls and attack the contents of the vault. Plastering would prevent this. It has been suggested that an admixture of corrosive sublimate, or other poison, in the plaster would be a still further assurance. There may be danger of insects being introduced in the old wooden cases, which might be averted by some process of fumigation.

There will not be room for all of the court records in the vault, which only occupies the space of a former passageway between the main corridor upstairs and the rear balcony of the Judiciary building. Therefore, first preference in storage will be given to records pertaining to title, such as original wills, the old record books of the Supreme Court back to the foundation of the Hawaiian Judiciary system, etc. If there were means available to provide modern filing cabinets, it would greatly economize space. As it is, the cumbersome old wooden cases are to be placed in the vault. The appropriation is so scrupled, indeed, that the plastering of the interior has to be done on credit.

An old law prescribed that original wills and documents relating to title, belonging to the country districts, should be sent to Honolulu for safekeeping. But, as there has not been any fireproof repository for such papers in Honolulu, the law has been treated rather as a dead letter. It will henceforth be respected.

The vault has floor and ceiling of concrete supported with angle-iron. One side and two end walls are of brick, the other side wall being the old party-wall of concrete between the passageway already mentioned and the clerk's office. In view of considerable talk of late about changes in public buildings, the structure is a fairly good makeshift for the present.

GOVERNOR CARTER MAY BE DELEGATE

The Republican Central Committee received word by the Alameda's mail that Hawaii is allowed six delegates to the Republican National Convention. Formerly this Territory has had but two delegates.

Governor Carter will probably head the delegation at Chicago. He stated yesterday that he would like to go, and this is all the Territorial convention will want to know, doubtless, to make the Governor's election spontaneously unanimous. The convention elected by last year's primaries will be convened for electing the delegates. It has until May 21 to act. Six alternates are also to be chosen.

Besides the Governor, Senator Clarence L. Crabbe and District Attorney R. W. Breckons are mentioned as probable choices. Governor Carter says that, as Governors of big sovereign States go as delegates to National conventions, there could be no impropriety in the delegateship of the Governor of the little Territory of Hawaii.

SCHOOL EXHIBIT MAY GO ALONE

Possibly the only exhibit Hawaii will make at St. Louis will be that of the Board of Public Instruction. Governor Carter, speaking to members of the press yesterday, said he would have a consultation with Commissioner Macfarlane and business men soon after New Year's to decide on the whole matter.

Personally, the Governor was in favor of limiting the exhibit to that of the educational department, which ought in his opinion to bring the entire expenditure within \$5,000. It was a very excellent display and should stand well in the competition for prizes. Besides, as it would have space in the Educational building, the exhibit would be the Territory's "best foot forward."

SPECIAL SESSION NOT YET A TOPIC

It was arranged yesterday, at a conference held with the Justices of the Supreme Court, by Messrs. Matthewman and Hemenway for the Territory and Hartwell for the Supervisors of Oahu, that the County Act test case should be heard on Wednesday next. This will give about a week of business days before January 4, for rendering a decision.

Governor Carter, when asked yesterday whether a special session of the Legislature would be called should the Act be declared void, answered with the old proverb against crossing a bridge before coming to it. He added that premature conclusions were apt to meet with reversal.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

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"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

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THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

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THE MESSAGE OF THE BELLS

BY RALPH TURNER

I.

Near the portals of a temple where the wealthy Pharisee Prays to God, yet worships Mammon with a blind idolatry, In the steeple's densest shadow lying black upon the snow, With two babies, famished, ragged, sobbing, crying to and fro, Kneel a broken-hearted mother on a moonlit Christmas night, Wan and chilled and hunger-haunted, vainly praying for the light; For a light that never had glimmered on her shadowed earthly path, (For the very God she prayed to seemed to veil His face in wrath) While the faith pledged at the altar faltered, halted, drooped and died, As the sordid brute she mated drifted drunken down life's tide.

II.

From the liquor merchant's mansion just across the moonlit street, Came the sounds of mirth and music, voice and viol blending sweet; And the kneeling martyr murmured: "Lord, they know not what they do, Know not that men's souls are bartered for the luring drink they brew; Know not that our baby starvelings die like scab-infected sheep, In our damp and draughty hovels where their cattle would not sleep; Know not life and honor's forfeit to a liquid devil's greed, O, kind Lord! have pity! mercy! help us in our direful need! Let the Christ descend from heaven—there are wrongs that need redress— As of old, O Heavenly Father, send thy son to save and bless!"

III.

With a joyous burst of laughter from the mansion 'cross the way Came a merry-hearted trio to a waiting double sleigh, And the glossy span of silver grays went prancing o'er the snow, While the sleigh bells rang out merrily to a chime she seemed to know; For their merry jingle, jingle, through the crisp December air Vocalized a rhythmic story that beat time to her despair.

"See the jewels how they sparkle in our lady's shell-like ears, And her diamond necklace dazzles your dim eyes; Every gem she wears was purchased with a million bitter tears, Every golden setting's heavy with your sobbing and your sighs, O, kneel! and thank your Saviour for His mercy and His care; For the larder that is empty—for your children who repine—For the blows and bitter curses that he wills ye still shall bear, Praise Him! for with ancient magic turned He water into wine! Turned He men to raging devils with the wine cup's blighting spell; Made of womanhood a byword—haunted, gibed and scoffed and scorned, Cursed the hapless unborn infant with a heritage of hell— Is it this for which ye praise Him—this the Christ whom ye have mourned, While the choristers carol loudly: "Peace on earth, good will to men," And the war-born human monsters one another maim and slay, If our 'civilized progression' seems to retrograde again; Lift thine eyes unto the azure, fold thy hands and meekly pray, Doubt not he will hear thy pleading for 'not one a sparrow falls' (Save the fowler's gun is ready or the Frost King's lance is kill) And the wind is tempered surely to the shorn lamb as he calls Vainly for his dam, snow-prisoned, dying by the heavenly will."

IV.

Thus the jangling bells of discord died upon that Christmas night While the kneeling, dying, martyr still kept praying for the light, Then the joy bells of the steeple through the solemn midnight rang—"Christ is risen—Christ is risen"—thus the sweet-voiced choristers sang, And the dying woman heard them as an answer to her prayer, With her snow-enraptured babies closely clasped in her despair, While the fleeting spirit listened to the promise she died, "Christ is risen—Christ is risen"—thus the sweet-voiced choristers cried.

Near the portals of a tavern where the drunken debauchee Worships at the shrine of Bacchus with accursed idolatry, Lay a maudlin, murchling "image of his maker" in the snow—Ragged, dirty, bloated, libel on God's image here below—Debtor to the vanished years and shackled slave of appetite, Stuttering incoherent curses in the pure air of the night, But above the ribald jesting of the city's gilded hells Drowning all the drunkards' curses, chimed the sweet-toned steeple bells; "Peace on earth; good will to men;" "Christ is risen, dawn is nigh, And the ancient star of promise lights again the eastern sky." Honolulu, December 23, 1903.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES
FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The cruiser New York has sailed for Panama.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The Dixie sailed for Colon today with six hundred marines on board.

SALONICA, Dec. 28.—Four hundred Macedonians have banded together for an invasion of Turkish territory.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Japan is negotiating for the purchase of the Argentine warships Morens and Rivadavia building at Genoa.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 28.—A Russian order has been received by packers in Kansas City for 1,500,000 pounds of mess meat to be delivered in San Francisco by January 22. It is supposed that this meat is to be shipped to Port Arthur for the Russian army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—General Reyes, Colombian commissioner, is preparing to close the Legation in this city and return to Colombia. He finds his mission to defeat the canal treaty an impossibility and it is possible that the closing of the legation here may be the signal for hostilities at the isthmus.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 28.—The consensus of opinion in official circles on the situation in the Far East is that the Czar will make concessions and do all in his power to avoid war with Japan. This prediction is made, however, with the saving clause that circumstances may force his hand. It is well known that the Czar will go to extremes to secure peace but Japan and his own councillors may create a situation making it impossible to avoid war.

FORMIDABLE
BRIEF FILEDThe Mouldy Story
of Wailuku
Water.

A brief for defendant has been filed by Kinney & McClanahan in the water controversy of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. vs. the Wailuku Sugar Co. It contains 103 pages. There is a note of complaint in the following passages at the beginning:

"This suit arises upon a bill for an injunction. No other relief is sought or asked for. Any relief, if granted, must be by way of injunction against all or part of the acts of the defendant which are complained of by plaintiff in its bill.

"It is not a proceeding to adjust and determine the rights of the various parties interested in the waters of the Wailuku river.

"It will be noted that the plaintiff has elected to bring proceedings in equity rather than before the Water Commissioner, whose jurisdiction has been made extremely broad in the matter of determining and adjusting conflicting claims to water."

It is claimed that the first question to decide is: "Has the defendant gone outside of its rights?" And: "If it has not, that is all there is to it. The bill should be dismissed."

In conclusion the brief submits as a most significant fact that no native, Chinese or Japanese taro growers had connected themselves with this suit. "They had abundant opportunity to join in, but not one has taken a hand. It clearly marks the character of the suit. It is a suit to break through the defense of the Wailuku plantation and to weaken and cripple it in some way, or other to secure a share of its water."

LUNALILLO ESTATE AFFAIRS.
Judge De Bolt confirmed the reports of George Lucas, master, on the 21st and 22nd annual reports of the trustees of the Lunaillo estate and approved the accounts excepting an overcharge of commissions in the 21st report. The master was allowed a fee of \$100. Receipts of last year, including a balance of \$3913.88 at the first, were \$51,996.20 and payments \$45,466.47. A balance of \$3122.75 on a debt owed by S. F. Graham, who was formerly in the stables and feed businesses here, was charged to profit and loss. After all of his real estate had been sold under foreclosure, Graham left the country and has since returned.

"Before leaving," the report says, "he stated his intention to return and promised to pay, but there is no longer any use in waiting for him."

On August 1, 1902, the trustees held: Bills receivable, \$201,518.95
O. R. & L. Co. bonds, 24,000.00
Cash, 3,913.88

Total, \$229,432.83
On August 1, 1903, they held: Bills receivable, \$184,070.00
O. R. & L. Co. bonds, 24,000.00
Cash, 5,529.73

Total, \$213,599.73
This shows a deficiency from last year of \$5,833.10, which is thus accounted for: Graham loss, \$3122.75; loss on note of the late Henry Williams, \$975; balance of expenses for year over receipts, \$1755.35. One cause of the excess of expenses was the larger number of inmates at the Lunaillo Home, with a greater proportion of helpless patients, and another the failure to obtain interest on the Schmidt loan of \$35,000 and the Vasconcellos and Silva loan of \$15,000.

The Lunaillo Home last year cost \$13,696.07.

THE LAND COURT.
Petitions for registration land titles have been received in the Land court from the Puluho, the Kula, the Kailua, the Kailua and the Makawao plantations companies of Maui, representing a total of 5000 acres. These are the corporations lately organized in connection with the Kihel Plantation Co.'s affairs.

PROBATE MATTERS.
John A. Cummins has petitioned to be appointed administrator of the estate of Kahalewai Cummins, who died intestate leaving land in Pauoa valued at \$1200.

Judge Robinson has appointed Thomas Paine Harris guardian of the five minor children of himself and wife, Kate S. Harris, without bond.

COURT NOTES.
In the partnership suit of Albert Barnes vs. Charles R. Collins, the defendant by his attorney, William T. Rawlins, has filed an appeal to the Supreme Court from the decree of Judge De Bolt.

Judge Robinson, in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision, has made a decree dismissing the equity suit of Henry Smith vs. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and Mary A. S. Rose.

Defendant in the ejectment suit of Cecil Brown vs. J. W. A. Redhouse has filed a bond in \$400 on his motion for a new trial. The appeal is from a directed verdict for plaintiff for possession of the premises, \$200 damages and costs. C. W. Ashford for defendant.

In Leong Yick Co. vs. Hee Fat, Judge Robinson ordered the plea in abatement to stand submitted on briefs. Ashford for plaintiff; Douthitt for defendant.

Judge Robinson set the motion for a new trial of Harrison vs. Magoon et al. for 1:30 p. m. of Dec. 31.

Jury is waived in Sotara Takichi vs. Tatsukichi Honda and Motosuke Mu-

HATCH AT
WASHINGTONReally Looked for
a Successful
Deal.

[Mail Special to the Advertiser.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Ex-Minister Hatch has been here all the week, a guest at the New Willard. He has made several visits to the Capitol, where he has been in conference with Delegate Kahanianale and where the two have met with Chairman Hamilton of the House Committee on Territories and with Chairman Foraker of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. He has already sent a cable message or two to Honolulu, telling in brief what he has accomplished towards getting Congress to declare that the county act shall not be construed as in violation of the Organic Act of the Territories. A bill to that effect has already been introduced by Delegate Kahanianale.

The Delegate and Mr. Hatch in their conferences with members of both Houses about the proposed legislation have met with friendly assurances. Their work has largely been to explain the purposes of the proposed act and already the chairmen of both committees, having the legislation in charge, have promised to try to secure a favorable report and a speedy enactment by Congress. The House Committee on Territories held a meeting yesterday for purposes of organization and arrangements have been made to give the Delegate, Mr. Hatch and others influential here in Hawaiian affairs a hearing. It is the purpose of this hearing to make plain to the members of the Territories Committee the purpose of the corrective legislation and to show the disastrous results that will otherwise follow the Supreme Court ruling.

"I have hurried to Washington," said Mr. Hatch today at the Capitol, "at a request from Honolulu to come here and try to help the people out of their present difficulty. I was on the mainland taking a vacation, when the request was made of me. I have come and am doing the best I can. Our proposition has been received in kindly manner. As quick as this business is out of the way I intend to go on to New England for a little vacation."

Mr. Hatch has had opportunity here to renew acquaintance with many old friends. He has been received with cordiality on every hand.

PARKER'S PROXY.

Mr. Elmer Dover, the assistant secretary of the National Republican Committee and secretary of Senator Hanna, held the proxy of National Committee member Parker, of Hawaii, in the meeting just held here, at which it was decided to hold the convention at Chicago June 21.

"Col. Parker cabled to Mr. Hanna a few days ago that he could not be present," said Mr. Dover today. "Mr. Hanna wished me to vote the proxy, authorized by Col. Parker. I had six or seven proxies but distributed the others around among different Republicans, holding the one for Hawaii myself."

"You can tell the people of Hawaii," said he today, "that I voted right on every proposition. I cast the vote of Hawaii for Chicago as the meeting place."

The past week has been a quiet one in Congress. The debate in the Senate on the Cuban reciprocity bill has had few features of interest. The final vote is to be taken the coming week and probably before Christmas the President will sign the bill which will then be the law of the land. Except for the efforts to pass a corrective law for the county act, there has been little activity at the Capitol in which the Territory is interested.

Delegate Kahanianale has been doing considerable work in connection with the estimates of Mr. Carter, as Secretary of the Territory, which were forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury when he was in New York, and also in connection with the estimates for the Territory generally. He has been preparing statements to present before the Appropriations Committee and Senate and House at the proper time to show the needs of the Territories. These figures for the Territory will reach Honolulu, undoubtedly, before this letter, either by cable or by the Pacific coast papers. The most of them, however, are repeated here as a matter of caution.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Secretary Shaw's estimates show that \$5,000 is asked for salary of the Governor, which Secretary Carter asked should be increased to \$7,500 with the increase did not want to make it impossible for any but rich men to become remark that he was certain the Governor of the Territory. This remark caused considerable humorous comment around the Capitol, in view of Mr. Carter's unexpected promotion to the Governorship. The estimates also ask for \$3,000 for the salary of the secretary, \$5,000 for the chief justice and \$5,000 each for the two associate justices. There is also an estimate of \$3,000 for the salaries of each of the

ranaka, and the trial set for 2:30 a. m. of Jan. 2.

THE FEDERAL COURT.

Manuel Claudino Pul pleaded guilty in the United States District Court yesterday to forgery of signatures on a postal money order. He was remanded for sentence until Monday.

Judge Dole yesterday afternoon was hearing the libel in admiralty of Pilot Lorenzen against the steamship Clavering, the claim being \$500 for salvage. Captain Rodman of the U. S. S. Rodman was one of the witnesses. Robert W. Wilder for libellant; Hatch & Ballou for libellee.

circuit court judges, making a total of salaries for Hawaii of \$23,500. Mr. Carter asks that the salaries of the judges of the first circuit court be raised from \$3,000 to \$4,000. None of these increases, however, can be made on appropriation bills, in all probability. Separate acts will be necessary. An appropriation of \$3,000 is asked for contingent expenses.

Secretary Shaw also submits an estimate of \$2,200 for the salaries of the United States District Court, presided over by Judge Dole, and for the officers.

An appropriation of \$7,000 is asked for the construction of the building for quarters on quarantine island, Honolulu harbor. This is in connection with the appropriation of \$80,000 authorized by the last Congress. There is asked a lump sum of \$325,000 for the maintenance and ordinary expenses of quarantine stations of the entire country, including of course the quarantine station in Hawaii.

An estimate of \$25,000 is submitted, on recommendation of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Cortelyou, for the maintenance of the existing lights on the Hawaiian Islands. This was forecasted in a cablegram to the Advertiser several weeks ago.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress will be made public next Monday. It contains quite an extended abstract of the annual report of Governor Dole but makes no specific recommendations, as coming from the Secretary. The recommendations of Governor Dole are repeated in brief.

LILUOKALANI.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, who was a guest here for several days at the residence of the Delegate from Hawaii, her kinsman, while he was absent in New York, has moved into a private residence of her own, where she proposes to remain most of the winter. She is still pressing her claim for the crown lands, as was indicated in my last letter. She has not at all consulted the delegate about the matter and what-aver has been done thus far has been done on her own initiative.

If the matter had been left to him Prince Kuhio would have gladly taken the matter up and done all that he could do, which would probably be the most that could be done by anybody. The fact, however, that lobbyists are connected with the claim as it is now urged, will mean that it will meet the same fate as at the last session of Congress.

Consul Thornwell Haynes, at Rouen, France, has forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the following about the French sugar harvests of 1902-03:

"The official statistics of the French sugar crop of 1902-3 have just appeared. The number of factories in operation was 319, or 13 less than the year before, when only two factories in the whole of France were idle. The beet sold amounted to 2,656,946 tons, or nearly 33 per cent less than the previous year." This was the result of the sugar crisis, which compelled manufacturers to offer low prices. The average planted decreased nearly 44,000 acres.

The average capacity of all the factories was 19,645 tons of beet roots, or about 320 tons each day of twenty-four hours, as against 329 tons in 1901-2 and 298 tons in 1900-1. This average capacity is considerably less than that of German and Austrian factories. The average density of the roots was 8.0, with variations to 8.3 in the Department of Nord, Pas-de-Calais, and Somme. The amount of sugar produced in 1902-3 was 735,708 tons, as against 992,579 tons in 1901-2. The yield of the roots, in refined sugar, in 1902-3 was greater than has ever been known in France, being 12.38 per cent. The previous year it was 12.24 per cent.

"Since the Brussels sugar conference the French sugar industry is being watched very attentively, and it is destined to give some very valuable lessons."

IMMIGRATION.

There is some concern here among the friends of Hawaii about the personnel of the immigration committee of the House. While the labor committee was made up of conservative men, some dangerous men were placed upon the immigration committee. This may not necessarily mean that unfavorable legislation is to be expected but it means that a harder fight than usual would have to be made should any important legislation be proposed. However, it is not the intention to allow any important legislation of any character in Congress this winter, except the appropriation bills, and the short session next year will not afford any opportunity to pass general legislation that is the subject of much controversy.

The quotation of Gen. MacArthur on the prospects of a war with Germany, cabled here from Honolulu a day or two ago, has aroused extensive comment in Washington. The prospect that Secretary Root has already considered a demand upon Gen. MacArthur for an explanation is probably known by this time in the Islands.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

SMALL BLAZE ON
PACIFIC HEIGHTS

Fire on Pacific Heights yesterday afternoon came near destroying the residence occupied by C. C. Henlon of the Waterhouse Trust Co. A spark from burning trash fell on the roof of the house and ignited the dry shingles. A motorman passing on his car saw the blazing roof and attempted to warn the occupants of the house by repeated ringing of the gong. This had no effect however and the car was stopped and both motorman and conductor rushed to the house to assist in saving it from destruction. Neighbors also came to the rescue and the fire was extinguished with little loss. Quite a portion of the roof was burned. Mr. Henlon had his hand cut while assisting in extinguishing the blaze. None of the furniture was damaged.

AFTER OUR
PINEAPPLESCoast Canneries
Want Island
Fruit.

Representatives of various large fruit canneries on the mainland who have been in Honolulu during the past few weeks have given a decided impetus to the pineapple industry of the islands. There is a growing demand for Hawaiian pineapples because of their superior quality and the care taken in their cultivation and preparation for market. Byron O. Clark, the founder of the Wahiawa colony, is more encouraged than ever, over the outlook for small farming in the islands and is enthusiastic over the prospects for the pineapple industry.

"Probably nothing else could so certainly indicate the splendid outlook for the pineapple industry as the appearance here during the past two weeks of representatives of some of the largest fruit-canning concerns in the United States, one of these being Hunt Bros., of Oakland, Cal.," said Mr. Clark.

"We folks here in Hawaii have all along known that eventually our pineapples would command the foremost attention as a much-desired article for canning, in which we have had a good start."

"Now that we have large interests viewing our superior 'pines' with satisfaction, the future markets will in all probability be greatly increased, and the industry advanced to its rightful position, which evidently will be ahead of the Bahamas and Florida in a short time."

"Our colony at Wahiawa, it is expected confidently, will during the coming season grow from 250,000 to 300,000 pineapples, a very encouraging outlook for 1904."

"In the brief space of a few years, the land throughout has been cultivated to such an extent that where it was difficult to find sufficient grazing on a twenty-acre tract for even one cow, the same acreage now produces pineapples in such number, and in such perfection, as to be truly astonishing."

"There is a big world's market for Hawaiian 'pines,' and, as I said before, the biggest canning houses in the United States are now looking this way, for they see that we have an article that the people want."

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists everywhere.

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberrange, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicines. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

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BRASS BUTTONS AND BEAUTY AT THE YOUNG

Honolulu's greeting last night to Admiral Robley D. Evans, his staff, Admiral P. H. Cooper, his staff, and all the officers of the magnificent fleet of war vessels of the Asiatic station, now moored in the harbor, was one of the most elaborate and hospitable functions yet held here. The wealth and fashion of the capital of the Cross-Roads of the Pacific was represented. Seldom of late years has such a gathering of the Sons of Mars and the fashion and beauty of the city received a common impulse of pleasure, and when the last strains of the Hawaiian music for the "Good night" waltz floated over the beautiful roof garden—for the reception was given at the Alexander Young Hotel—the regrets that so pleasant an evening had come to a close were universal.

Hundreds of Honoluluans were present, and the representation of officers from the fleet was correspondingly large, every officer not condemned to duty being there. The display of gold lace and brass buttons was reminiscent of the good old times when naval balls were the rage—when such functions were graced by the presence of King Kalakaua, the merry monarch, and his brilliant court. Everywhere, from the stately drawing rooms, where the formal reception took place, to the breeze-swept Roof Garden and inviting dancing pavilions, the uniform of the American navy was predominant and conspicuous. Throughout, too, there was apparent the hospitable effort to make the officers thoroughly at home, and to make the occasion one of the memorable events of the visit of the American fleet.

Mr. H. Wingate Lake, manager of the Young Hotel, through whose efforts the affair was made possible, was unsparing in his efforts to entertain not only the officers of the fleet, in whose honor the reception and dance were given, but also the Honolulu public, which responded to the invitation in such large numbers.

At 8:30 the hotel was a blazing mass of illuminations, and the beautiful drawing room in which the officers were received, was made simply attractive by a beautiful American flag. Beneath this ensign the receiving party stood. In the line were Mrs. H. Wingate Lake, Mrs. Archibald A. Young, Mrs. R. W. Anderson and Mrs. C. C. von Hamm. Shortly after half past eight, Admiral Evans, accompanied by his staff, and several of the captains of the fleet, and other officers, arrived and were ushered into the drawing room by Mr. Lake and Mr. Smith, where they were given a cordial welcome by the ladies. The formal function over the guests were escorted to the roof garden where they listened to the concert given by the Hawaiian Government band under the leadership of Capt. Henry Berger, and of the band of the flag ship Kentucky, under the leadership of Mr. Hauser. The concert was enjoyed by a large audience.

The guests began arriving before 9 o'clock and at the latter hour the Roof Garden was crowded. The ladies were resplendent in evening toilettes. Admiral Evans and the ladies of the receiving party crossed the Roof Garden to the makai dancing pavilion, where shortly the Ellis Hawaiian Quintette Club played and sang for the first dance—a waltz. Dancing by the programs was then enjoyed alternating in the opposite ballrooms. Between dances the Roof Garden was much sought for the cool breezes which swept it.

A pretty conceit of the entertainment was a Christmas tree in the alcove of the mauka ballroom which was displayed at the parting of the folds of a large American flag.

Toward 11 o'clock refreshments consisting of champagne punch, lemonade and cakes were served.

The officers of the fleet appeared at the function in the regulation white mess jackets.

HERMAN IS HEARD FROM

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Louis H. Mosser, the owner of the schooner Herman, and the others who put up \$20,000 to aid the Captain James Brown expedition to the South Sea Islands to recover hidden treasure, has filed a cross bill in the United States district court in the suit brought by Brown to recover \$388 for pay as supercargo on the memorable voyage.

The sworn complaint states that Brown falsely and fraudulently, with intent to deceive defendants and others, represented that he was the sole possessor of the definite and positive information of a large and valued treasure buried in a secret and remote island in the South Pacific ocean. The defendants furnished funds to fit out the expedition. Brown was to serve as captain without salary.

The cross-bill asks for a judgment against Brown for \$12,899.35.

Troops on the Thomas.

The transport Thomas, which is scheduled to sail from San Francisco on January 1 for Manila, will carry two troops of the Second Cavalry, members of the hospital and signal corps, besides a number of detached officers and a few casuals. The two troops of cavalry will come from Fort Sheridan. The remaining ten troops of that regiment will go out to the Philippines on the transport Kilpatrick, sailing from New York.

The Thomas will call at Honolulu.

Faithful to the law: "Why did you let him get away from you?" thundered the chief. "He—er—took a mean advantage of me," replied the green detective; "he ran across the grass in the park, and—" "Well?" "Well, there was a sign there. 'Keep off the grass.'"—Philadelphia Press.

PEARL HARBOR OF NO VALUE IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION

"Pearl Harbor in its present condition is of no value for a naval station" said Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans yesterday. "Until the approaches to the lochs are straightened out no battleship or cruiser of the size now in port can enter the harbor. It will cost millions of dollars to make the lochs available."

Admiral Evans visited Pearl Harbor with a party of officers and town people in the Iroquois on Wednesday. Prior to that time he was of the opinion that there would be no difficulty in making use of Pearl Harbor. He told an Advertiser reporter shortly after his arrival that the entire fleet could be taken in, if he found it necessary, but his visit to the place has changed this opinion.

"As far as the approaches to the lochs are concerned" the Admiral continued, "it is not available to the battleships and will not be until the government spends a good many millions of dollars in straightening it out. It is so crooked now that it wouldn't be practicable to take even the cruisers in port now. They are too long and could not turn in there. It might be possible to take the cruisers in with the assistance of tugs but even that is doubtful."

"In its present condition Pearl Harbor is of no value as a naval station and it would hardly be worth while to build machine shops or docks there at this time. The first thing to be done is to make the channel available. I don't know what the plans of the Department are in regard to the matter."

Admiral Terry was reported some weeks ago as having said that Pearl Harbor was not what the navy wanted, but on inquiry he declined to be interviewed.

OLD MACARTHUR TELEGRAM EXCITES THE JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Much feeling was aroused at the Japanese Legation today over the publication in the newspapers of a telegram sent to the War Department in December, 1900, by Major-Gen. MacArthur, then commanding the United States military forces in the Philippines, in which he told of captured Filipino correspondence proving to his satisfaction that Taigo Hojo, chancellor in full charge of the Japanese Consulate at Manila, had in a conference with the insurgent leader Trias advised that Trias visit Japan to negotiate for the voluntary contribution of arms and concerning the future of the archipelago.

The indignation of the Legation officials arose mainly from their belief that the publication of Gen. MacArthur's telegram at this time was part of an attempt to show that Japan, in her trouble with Russia over Manchuria, did not deserve the sympathy or support of the United States, for the reason that she assisted or had been willing to assist the Filipino rebellion. Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, did not hesitate to express himself on the subject, and what he said may be better understood by reading part of Gen. MacArthur's despatch: "Filipinos represented," said General

MacArthur, "that concessions which they might be forced to make to Washington would be more agreeable if made to Japan, which as a nation of kindred blood would not be likely to assert superiority. Consul said Japan desired coaling stations, freedom to trade and build railways. That individual Japanese have assisted insurgents, has been more than suspected, but if official intervention and encouragement has transpired a new and strong light is thrown on the situation—sufficient perhaps to account for defiant attitude of many leaders, especially the wavering policy of Trias, who on several occasions has apparently been on the verge of surrender, and also explains the unyielding character of resistance in southern Luzon."

Minister Takahira expressed great surprise over the statements in Gen. MacArthur's telegram. He said:

"This is the first intimation of such an occurrence that has reached me, and, while Gen. MacArthur's statement was undoubtedly made in good faith, I cannot but think that he was mistaken. But if, contrary to this belief, the Japanese official in question did really act as charged, he was not only guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, but of a wholly unauthorized departure from the friendly attitude invariably maintained by the Japanese Government and its officials since the inauguration of diplomatic relations with the United States."

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS ON THE HOME

BY BISHOP RESTARICK.

What a poor world this would be without Christmas Day! What a wonderful and rich meaning the season gives to human life. The picture of the Holy Child in the arms of the Blessed Mother stands for all that makes the home a sphere of holy influence. As he looks at the picture man is moved to his soul's depths, woman joins the Blessed Virgin in glad magnificence, and the child's heart is made to rejoice before he can understand what it all means.

Christmas is the day of the home and family. The home! There is much in this age which tends to disrupt it or to lower its tone. There is the idea which so largely enters into modern thought that elaborate life, with ample means to live well and to dress well is essential if the family is to reach a high level of culture and to have weight and influence. So many look at possessions as the chief thing to be desired. Dress, food, appearance, monopolize so much thought and time and people do not see how they can do differently.

Christmas Day stands as a living rebuke to the idea that wealth and elaborate life are essential to the production of the very highest type of manhood and womanhood, or the exercise of largest influence. Christmas Day is a living rebuke to the standard of things. Think of this! The man who was the wisest, the best, the highest type for all time, the One who has had supreme influence over the world's thought and life all through the centuries, and the One who has this supreme influence now, this One who could have had all the world's riches. He chose to be a poor man and to labor with his hands. The home of the carpenter, not the palace of Herod nor of the High Priest, sheltered the One whom the greatest and mightiest of men gladly hail as King, as one who as Renan says, "can never be surpassed." We need to learn that possessions may impoverish the real life, as well as that poverty may embitter it. That the character of the home and not its possessions give it real and lasting power. Elaborate life often engrosses the powers and saps the vitality of body, mind and spirit. In the Holy Family we recognize the power and charm of simplicity. A small house, meager furniture, plain dress, but a complete surrender to God, many a family under such conditions has had the greatest possible influence.

What encouragement this is for those who grieve because they cannot keep up in dress or style with their neighbors! What a gospel for those of "low degree." "The life is more than meat." Character is more than things and largely independent of them. What names could we recall in our nation's history who have come from lowly homes, with plain living, but high and holy thinking; who have been stars to guide mankind, and uplifters of the race.

To me the one great lesson which Christians need to learn today is simplicity and sincerity. I have seen these characteristics again and again in the homes of the very rich as well as in those of small means.

They are the property of no class and no degree. They embrace: Jesus, the one standard; character, the one real possession of worth; unselfishness, the one controlling spirit. From homes where these are the principles taught and practiced, there go forth men and women of real power and real worth. Carry Christmas Day into every day and all the year—that is the lesson for us all.

HENRY B. RESTARICK.

WORLD'S FAIR NOVELTIES

Some of the Things to Be Done at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The playthings of the late Queen Victoria, while in their splendor and intrinsic value they will not compare with the almost priceless Jubilee presents that will be shown at the World's Fair, will appeal to the sentiment of all who view them.

The British pavilion at the World's Fair is a replica of the Orangery at Kensington Palace, the birthplace of Queen Victoria. When she was a child she passed many hours in the quaint old building that was designed more than 200 years ago for Queen Anne, another of Britain's famed rulers. It was here that Victoria played with dolls and other toys that delight children of all classes.

When Mr. C. B. Wood, the superintendent of construction for the British building was making his plans, he visited the Orangery and faithfully copied all of the peculiarities. It was on these visits that he saw the toys with which the child who was destined to become Britain's best loved ruler beguiled her time. Some of the dolls bore the marks of the love that the little princess had for her then favorite subjects. The paint is rubbed from the face of one. The arm of another is gone, and the leg of still another is missing. All of these toys are carefully preserved, and they remain just as they were when Victoria as the child cast them aside.

Mr. Wood, after completing the World's Fair replica of the Orangery, returned to London, and he said he was going to make an effort to have the playthings sent to the World's Fair in their entirety, and they will appear in the new Orangery just as they are in the original.

CATALPA A FOREST WONDER.

How a forest of extremely valuable timber may be grown in a score of years, and made a source of profit within six to eight years, will be demonstrated in an interesting exhibit at the World's Fair.

This exhibit will be made under the auspices of the International Society of Arboriculture, John P. Brown, secretary and treasurer of the association, has consulted with the chiefs of departments at the World's Fair and has made all arrangements.

That particular variety of the catalpa tree known as speciosa will be the basis for this exhibit and the great value and adaptability of this wood will be shown in all forms. The catalpa is indigenous to the Wabash bottom lands in Illinois and Indiana, but may be grown in any section of the United States. The tree is known nearly everywhere, but its great value is just beginning to be understood. Nearly every boy knows the tree because of the long and slender seed pod, which when dried burns much like tobacco, and is often known as the "lady cigars."

It is the worth of the timber, and its marvelously quick growth, that is to solve the problem of future railroad building and furnish a supply of lumber for all purposes.

In the World's Fair exhibit a section of railroad will be built showing the adaptability of catalpa timber for ties. Old ties, that have been in use for 32 years, and not yet showing any signs of decay, will be shown. When it is shown that the average life of an oak tie is seven years, the catalpa's value on this line is demonstrated. There will be telegraph and telephone poles that have been in use as long, and fence posts will be exhibited that can be proven to have been in use for 100 years.

Not alone for these purposes is the wood of the catalpa valuable. A prominent Dayton, O., car building plant will exhibit a section of a palace car, all of the timbers of which, inside and out, are of catalpa wood. The timber possesses all of the requirements for such work, being strong and susceptible to a fine finish. After it has been placed in the finish of a palace car it is often mistaken for oak, chestnut or cherry. Furniture factories will also exhibit fine chairs, desks, and other furniture made from this wood.

The Arboriculture Society's exhibit will not stop with showing the varied uses to which the lumber from the catalpa tree may be put, but it will show how the catalpa forests may be grown anywhere within a very few years. The seed is planted in good, rich garden soil, and in a short while they spring up. The young shoots should be transplanted within a year, for the roots reach out in every direction and the best results are obtained from early transplanting. The trees should be set out in spaces of eight feet in either direction. The growth is exceedingly rapid, being uniformly one inch in diameter for each year. At the end of the sixth year the trees have attained a diameter of six inches. Then it is best for the trees to thin them out, cutting down each alternate row, and then each alternate tree in the rows that remain. This leaves the trees standing 16 feet apart.

The trees that are cut may be used for posts and ties, and then the forest yields a fair return during the thinning process. "Pole ties" from oak trees are practically valueless, because of the sap in the latter years' growth of the tree. The wood that contains the sap soon decays and this contaminates the rest of the timber. There is practically no sap in the catalpa, and "pole ties" from this wood last an indefinite number of years.

After the thinning out process the growth of the tree continues at the uniform rate of one inch in diameter each year, and catalpa trees at 18 years old often reach as high as 100 feet, thus yielding a large return of splendid lumber.



It's an easy job for the barber to part the hair on a head like this. It's just as easy to prevent baldness if you only do the right thing. Baldness is almost always a sure sign of neglect; it is the story of neglected dandruff. Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and unhealthy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures dandruff and prevents baldness. You save your hair and you are spared the annoyance of untidy clothing.

It also stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow thick and long.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

Among the large railroad systems to recognize the importance of tree planting in order to guarantee a supply of ties for the future, is the Illinois Central. At a point near Duquoin, Ill., 200,000 catalpa trees were planted three years ago, when President Stuyvesant Fish became interested in the work of the Arboriculture Society. These trees are thriving now, and in a few years, when the thinning out process begins, many of the ties in the Illinois Central railroad will be cut from this forest created in the heart of the vast Illinois prairie. The same road is planting similar forests in Mississippi, and contemplates the establishment of others.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS NOTES.

Newsboys' Day at the World's Fair will be August 16.

The University at Cardiff, Wales, will make an exhibit in the Department of Education at the World's Fair.

Five hundred thousand incandescent electric lamps will be employed in the illumination of the World's Fair grounds and buildings.

Germany's pavilion at the World's Fair is under roof. The building is a replica of the castle at Charlottenburg and the plans were revised by Emperor William.

Texas' unique star-shaped building at the World's Fair is receiving its staff ornamentation. Its peculiar shape and its great dome renders it conspicuous among the state structures.

New York grape growers have two tons of choice grapes in cold storage and will display them in the Palace of Horticulture on the opening of the World's Fair.

A reproduction of the cottage in which the grandfather of the late President McKinley was born, in Ireland, will be one of the features of the Irish exhibition at the World's Fair.

Two acres immediately west of the Palace of Agriculture at the World's Fair grounds have been converted into a natural garden. There may be seen all the wild flowers and shrubs indigenous to the Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

The snow that fell recently on the Tyrolean Alps at the World's Fair did not add much to their whiteness. The peaks at St. Louis with their staff coverings are as dazzling in whiteness as are the real Alps.

A model of the Assouan Dam, which is on the first cataract of the Nile, will be exhibited in Great Britain's display at the World's Fair. The model is sixteen by four feet and is the property of Sir Benjamin Baker, the engineer of the dam.

One of the most notable of the historic portrait statues for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has just been completed by the well known New York sculptor, Herbert Adams. The subject is the Spanish explorer of the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, Panfilo Narvaez. The work is worthy of the genius of this noted artist and gives one a vivid impression of the picturesque and romantic figure represented in this piece of sculpture. Mr. Adams has executed many well known statues, some of his work being in the Congressional Library at Washington. The famous "Goddess of Light" of the Pan-American Electric Tower was by this sculptor.

A case of freezing: Levy's brother died in Chicago, the other day. The undertaker telegraphed to Levy: "What shall I do with the body? I can embalm it for \$50 or freeze it for \$30." And Levy telegraphed back: "Freeze it from the knees up for \$20; he had his feet frozen last winter."—Lyle.

Boston hospitality: Johnny—"Pa, what is tact?" Wise pa—"Tact, Johnny, is knowing how to do things without appearing to be doing them. For instance, I asked Mr. Aridman to dinner this evening, and incidentally I remarked that your mother would entertain us on the piano. Mr. Aridman said he was so sorry he couldn't come."—Boston Transcript.

WHEN SUFFERING from a cold and you fear an attack of pneumonia, secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously. There is no danger from this disease when this remedy is used. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ee Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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To the EAST via

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This Train is really a

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with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

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Ship Thlie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

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LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Our Dead Letter Office.

The second annual report of the operations of the dead-letter bureau of Hawaii, under the charge of the postmaster at Honolulu, has been received. The volume of matter handled, 29,773 pieces, shows a slight falling off from the preceding year, perhaps to be attributed to an improved delivery service. A curious and instructive item of this report is that of the 8,424 pieces of matter returned to foreign countries, 2,750 pieces were returned to Japan against 2,229 to the United States.—Washington Star.

Thayer Is Towed.

HOQUIAM, Dec. 14.—The schooner C. A. Thayer, which was stranded on the beach inside the Grays Harbor bar last month while enroute from Honolulu, and was successfully pulled off and taken to Cosmopolis, where she was given an examination, left this morning for Seattle in tow of the tug Traveler. The Thayer will go on the drydock there and be given a thorough overhauling, as it is thought her timbers are pretty badly strained.

Sugar on Kauai.

The following sugar on Kauai, ready for shipment, is reported by Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall: K. S. M., 1509 bags; Y. K., 800; W., 500; Mak., 8324; G. & R., 422; P., 1755; H. M., 2300; K. P., 700.

CHRISTMAS EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Fred Wood, the negro sentenced by Judge Kalua on June 8, 1901, to life imprisonment for stealing and breaking a safe on Maui, receives executive clemency from Governor Carter this Christmas morning in the form of commutation of his sentence to ten years. Wood escaped from jail on Maui and again broke loose from the penitentiary gang working at the Makiki quarry in Honolulu. On the latter occasion he stood off the police with a pistol when brought to bay on Punchbowl and was only captured with a gunshot wound in the head. Public opinion extenuated his desperate breaks for liberty, from consideration of the hopeless nature of his sentence.

Kakalo, sentenced at the Maui Circuit Court on June 14, 1892, to 20 years for murder and another five years for manslaughter, has his sum total of duration commuted by the Governor to 21 years.

Charles Penda, sentenced at the Third Circuit Court, Hawaii, on April 4, 1895, to 20 years for murder in the second degree, has his term commuted to 15 years.

TESTING THE COUNTY ACT.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]

The case brought by Treasurer Kepolai to test the County Act has died on the threshold of the court, on the ground that, as Treasurer, he has no legal authority to bring the suit. There can be no doubt that if he had brought the suit in his capacity as a taxpayer, he would have had a standing in court, and it seems to be drawing the line rather fine to say that the man who pays the taxes has an interest in their disposition, while the man who has the responsibility of their care and disposition has not. However, there is considerable connection with the case which does not appear on the surface. The case was brought without the knowledge or consent of either the Governor or the Attorney General, against another co-ordinate department of the government, and it was proposed to pay private counsel for this work, at the public expense.

On general principles this proceeding was out of order and, if unobjected to, would have established a bad precedent. If any head of a department of the government can at his own sweet will, without the knowledge or approval of any one else, start suits against other government officers, employing private counsel at public expense, so to do, the door will be opened wide for a Kilkeny series of law suits, with unlimited graft for attorneys who are in need of fees. The fourteen members of the legislature who were turned into lawyers by a magic wave of the hand would speedily follow up the scent and the calendars of the courts would soon be overflowing with official suits and cross suits, while retainer receipts could be used as paper currency, taking the place of clearing house certificates, which are used as temporary stop gaps during hard times in the Eastern States.

All suits to settle legal questions between departments should be undertaken only upon full knowledge of the Governor and through, or with the approval of the Attorney General. Any other course will lead to confusion and unwarranted expense.

In view of the failure of the Kepolai case to furnish the desired test of the county act, on its merits, the Bar Association has again taken the matter up, formulated a case, and with the approval of the Governor and the Attorney General a Quo Warranto petition has been filed, which will bring up all the general objections which are urged against the County Act.

The meat of the proceeding is the allegation that the County Officers do not hold their offices legally, because the act is invalid, four grounds being alleged, viz:

1. That the organic act provides that public boards shall be appointed by the Governor, while the Board of Supervisors is elected.

2. That the act takes away from the territorial officers certain public works specifically entrusted to their care by the Organic Act, and transfers them to certain newly created county officers, thereby nullifying the terms of the Organic Act.

3. That the act deals with more than one subject, both in its body and in its title, which is prohibited by the Organic Act.

4. That the act did not pass on an aye and no vote upon its third reading, as required by the Organic Act.

It is believed that the Supreme Court will give this case right of way and render a prompt decision. This will clear the atmosphere and let the community and the government know where it stands.

SAILOR STANDS UP WRONG MAN

A couple of blue jackets approached Mounted Officer Bortfelt yesterday and endeavored to negotiate the sale of a valuable watch for \$8. Bortfelt at the time was in citizen's clothes. He asked the intending seller several questions about the timepiece. The other blue jacket tried to dissuade his comrade from making a bargain. Attached to the watch was a Hawaiian coin.

Officer Palenapa was hailed by Bortfelt and upon his approach the blue jacket with the watch attempted to get away. When taken in hand by Palenapa, the blue jacket wanted to fight Bortfelt. On taking him to the station a warrant was found there for him for having overstayed his leave.

MANY DIALECTS IN ONE.

Ascum—What sort of a hybrid creature is that butler of yours?
Roxley—I give it up. Why?
Ascum—When I called to see you the other day and asked what time I might catch you at home he said, "at half-pawst tin, sah."—Philadelphia Press.

THREE FIGHTS, EACH A DRAW

A large crowd witnessed three rattling food boxing bouts at the Favorite Hall last night. In each fight a sailor or was pitted against a Honolulu man, putting up a stiff fight, and in each case the decision given was a draw. The platform was well arranged and in first class condition for fighting.

In the first event a sailor named Gordon, from the battleship Wisconsin, met Medeiros, the Portuguese who sometime ago put up a very good fight at the Orpheum. The Portuguese had the advantage in weight and immediately commenced rushing tactics. The sailor met these cleverly and gave Medeiros some very severe punishment. Very quickly Medeiros's right eye was put out of business. It was four rounds of very good fighting and the referee's decision of a draw satisfied the crowd.

In the second event Castro, the Guam boy who is known as the "Telephone Wonder," was matched against Hummelback, a sailor from the cruiser Raleigh. The Guam boy was the lighter of the pair and his opponent was a mass of muscles. The Telephone man opened the bout with rushes and taking his cue from these the sailor met them squarely and got in some severe body blows. The sailor's long, swinging left frequently found the body of Castro and although the latter had the best of the first round the sailor or had the advantage for the remaining rounds. The last round was of the whirlwind order, the sailor or frequently rushing his man to the ropes and inflicting tough punishment. Despite this the referee, a sailor against whom there was much complaint during the first three rounds, called the fight a draw. Many considered that the sailor should have been given the decision but the crowd let the matter go in a good-humored way.

The big event of the night was the bout between Huihui, the Kakaako man who in times past has given severe beatings to soldiers Latham, De Lille, and others at the Orpheum, and Jim Sherlock, a sailor very handy with both feet and hands. The crowd had awarded the fight to Huihui before the event had started but the clean work of the sailor and his frequent execution on the native soon showed the crowd that they were wrong and that if Huihui won the fight he would know on the finish that he had met a man of about his own calibre. The first round was an even break but in the five or six rounds following the sailor seemed to lose his speed. Huihui made frequent rushes, going after Sherlock's wind and head. The sailor met many of these with a duck that saved him. Huihui became overconfident in the seventh and commenced a game of fooling. This gave the sailor time to get his second wind and from that time to the end of the tenth the work was very lively and as much to the credit of Sherlock as to Huihui. Sherlock got in some heavy punches to Huihui's head. In the ninth Sherlock claimed a foul. This was not allowed and his seconds and others attempted to get into the ring to stop the fight but the strong arms of watchful police and others prevented this and the sailor waved back his followers and continued the fight. The tenth was at intervals very fast. The sailor landed the most times, and landed clean. He got to Huihui's head on several times and had the fight lasted longer might have got a decision. Huihui did most of the leading but it is doubtful if he landed more times than the sailor and the latter's work was so clean that Referee Gordon's decision of a draw satisfied everyone.

SAILOR LIKES HONOLULU

More Curios to Buy Here Than in Any Other Port.

"I have been all over the world, in ports where the curious things on sale attract one at every hand," said a petty officer of the Wisconsin yesterday, "but I have never been in a port like Honolulu where I have really found so many things that I wanted to buy to send away to my friends."

The officer at the time had his hands and arms full of packages and was still engaged in a shopping tour.

"If all the men have been at it like me your merchants will have little cause for complaint that the season has not been a fair one financially."

"I have taken quite a fancy to the large number of Hawaiian curios that are offered here," he continued. "The mats, hats, strings of shells, beads, and other trinkets, have a wide variety and at the Christmas season a stranger can hardly pass them by."

Joseph Jefferson caught a trespasser fishing in his well-stocked lake on his Louisiana farm, the other day. The venerable actor went up to him and called his attention to the fact that he was fishing in a private preserve, in violation of the law. The stranger smiled, sadly. "You are mistaken, sir," he replied; "I'm not catching your fish; I'm feeding them. I haven't landed one, and my bait's nearly all gone."

General Young, Chief of Staff, has submitted to Secretary of War Root a new plan for the organization of the army. A new division of the Pacific will be created to include California, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaii.

NO LIGHTS TO SPARE

Why the Petitioners of Diamond Head Must Wait a While.

With regard to the petition of Judge Dole, Samuel Parker, H. Holmes and Henry E. Highton to the Superintendent of Public Works, praying for electric lights in the Diamond Head section, the following communication was given out yesterday by Governor Carter:

Department of Public Works, Honolulu, T. H., December 24th, 1903.
Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: As the request for the installation of three electric lights around the base of Diamond Head was made to this Department in the form of a petition, signed by several prominent citizens, it seems to me that it would be advisable to reply to same through the newspapers.

Urgent necessity for additional electric lights beyond the termination of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company's line on the Waikiki road, as well as in many other districts of Honolulu is fully appreciated by this Department, but at the present time the generators located at the Nuuanu valley station are operated to their fullest capacity and some of them are overloaded at all times, and we are also renting extra current for arc and incandescent lights at a monthly expense of approximately \$500.

The Nuuanu electric power plant consists of a number of small units which have been added from time to time as required, and if these were replaced by one larger generator, the efficiency of the station would be greatly increased, and with further development of the water power, which could be done at slight expense, this station would have ample capacity to furnish current for all Government lights at present in use, as well as about 25 per cent additional, and the station could be operated without any further expense for labor.

In view of the fact that the County Act provides for the taking over, on the 4th of January, all of the electric lighting plants now operated by the Territorial Government, by the supervisors of the various counties in which they are located, any addition to the present system in Honolulu will have to be undertaken by this county.

Specifications were drawn up in the Public Works Department and plans made for a new generator and water wheel for the Nuuanu station, but, owing to the provisions of the County Act, it was deemed inadvisable to proceed with this installation, but there is no question that a great saving could be made in the operating expenses of the electric lighting department, should the county find it possible to take up this work, and I should be very glad to turn over any information and data in this office to the Board of Supervisors.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) C. S. HOLLOWAY,
Superintendent of Public Works.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the indorsers. Read this indorsement:

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberrange, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicines. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleaning the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and nursery soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and heal the cut and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: K. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENOON LTD., Cape Town.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

THE first issue of the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—25 years ago, Dec. 13, 1878, was four pages, 32 columns. It contained no illustrations and sold for 5 CENTS.

ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1903, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch will celebrate its twenty-fifth birthday by the issue of a paper exceeding 124 pages and nearly 1000 COLUMNS. Every page will be profusely illustrated. There will be 18 pages printed in COLORS, including a two-page airship view of the World's Fair. Each copy will weigh over 2 pounds and will cost the publishers 12 cents, but the price to readers will be, as usual, 5 CENTS.

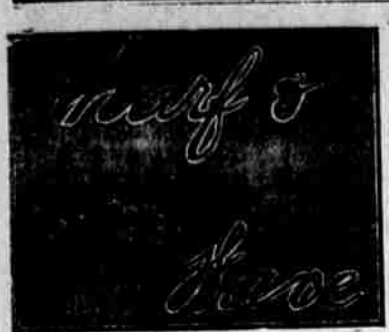
THERE will be signed articles, written especially for this number by Mark Twain, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. John A. Logan, Hoke Smith, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Admiral Dewey, an original poem on the silver jubilee of the Post-Dispatch by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and hundreds of interesting features by great writers, famous statesmen and clergymen of renown. IT WILL BE THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN JOURNALISM EVER ATTEMPTED SOUTH OR WEST OF NEW YORK. The edition is limited, the demand will far exceed the supply. Order NOW from your newsdealer.

Out Sunday, Dec. 13

Panama Would Pay Her Share.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—In an interview here Bunau Varilla stated that Panama is willing to assume her just proportion of Colombia's debt but will not agree to the demand of England and other countries that Panama should pay ten millions. Bunau Varilla who is Panama's representative in Washington states that the new republic's proportion of the debt according to the population is about one million dollars.

War history: "There," remarked the colonel, as a distinguished individual, wearing good clothes, passed by, "there is a man who made the nerviest charge in the Civil War that I ever saw." "Is that so?" asked the major; "I don't seem to recognize him as a military hero." "No," replied the colonel. "I didn't suppose you would. He was the sutler for our regiment, and he made us pay ninety cents a slice for pumpkin pie!"—Cincinnati Times-Star.



BOUNTY ON SUGAR

Collector Stackable Receives New Ruling.

ARRIVED.
Thursday, December 24.
U. S. N. Transport Solace, Singer, from San Francisco, at 6 a. m.

Friday, December 25.
Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kailua, Napoos, Punaluu and Honolulu at 5:30 a. m. with 234 bags sugar, 3 boxes fruit, 30 head cattle, 1 donkey.
Stmr. Nohau, Pederson, from Kukulhaele at 8:25 p. m. with 25 packages sundries.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Ahukini at 5 a. m. with 6450 bags sugar.
Stmr. Wailaleale, Piltz, from Ahukini and all Kauai ports at 6:19 a. m. with 55 bars iron, 3400 bags sugar, 23 packages sundries.
S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco at 8 a. m.

Saturday, December 26.
S. S. Nevada, Weedon, from San Francisco at 7 a. m.
Stmr. Kinu, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, due.
Am. bark General Fairchild, McCarran, 85 days from Newcastle at 10 a. m.
Am. bktn. Encore, Palmgren, 64 days from Newcastle, at noon.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins from Island ports at 6 p. m.
Sunday, Dec. 27.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, at 4:30 a. m. with 4474 bags A sugar, 1500 bags B sugar, 24 bbls. hides, 22 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Kahului, at 5 a. m.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, from Pearl Harbor, at 5 p. m.

Monday, Dec. 28.
Am. stmr. Argyle, Gilboy, from San Francisco, at 9:30 a. m.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from the Orient, at 8:15 a. m.

Am. sp. Henry Villard, Schaub, 67 days from Newcastle, at 12 m.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports, at 7:30 p. m.

DEPARTED.
Thursday, December 24.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports at 5:30 p. m.

U. S. Naval Collier Pompey, for Guam and Cavite at 3:30 p. m.
U. S. Naval Collier Nan Shang, for Guam and Cavite at 6 p. m.

Sunday, Dec. 27.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, for Pearl Harbor, at 2 p. m.
Monday, Dec. 28.
O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for San Francisco, at 6 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Kapaa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailiwal and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Wailua, Kekaha, Hanalei and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Nohau, Pedersen, for Honolulu, Kanae, Lahaina, Maalea, Honokaa and Kukulhaele, at 5 p. m.

U. S. N. transport Solace, Singer, for Guam and Manila, at 2:20 p. m.
Schr. Mui Wahine, for Kohala, at 3 p. m.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per U. S. N. Transport Solace, December 24, from San Francisco, for Honolulu: Carpenter B. D. Pender, wife and child, Mrs. Maud, A. H. Dismukes and child, through for Manila: Mrs. J. A. Merritt, Pay Clerk D. H. Garrison, Pay Master E. W. Bonafon, Civil Engineer E. L. Parsons.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, Dec. 27—J. Nevin, Miss E. Hardwick, H. Jaouen, Akana Espinda, C. S. Ana, C. P. Thurston and 38 deck.
Per stmr. Maui, from Kahului, Dec. 27—Lam Poo, Chang Chung, Ah Hoo, Akai, Ahna, Ah Young, Mrs. J. K. Hanuma, Mrs. M. Hanuma, Mrs. J. P. Cooke, J. L. Fleming, J. B. Castle, Miss Sheffield, S. E. Kellin, Miss H. Pickard, C. W. Baldwin, Miss Seabury, Geo Wing Sing, Judge Kahalo, J. O. Carter, Jr., Mrs. Molony, D. K. Kahalo and wife, C. Fetzlaff, Geo. H. Dunn, A. O. Stevens.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Kauai, Dec. 28—Wm. Turnbull, F. F. Prescott and 1 deck.
Departed.
Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, Dec. 24—W. W. Denham and wife, S. N. Hundley, W. F. Reynolds, M. E. Mauka and wife, P. Coyne, William Goodwin.

Shipping Notes.
The Mikahala sailed last evening for Kauai ports.
The Mauna Loa will sail at noon today as usual.

The crew of the J. B. Thomas was discharged yesterday.
The Solace lost her starboard anchor while coming into the Pacific Mail dock yesterday.

The bark Kailani was towed into port yesterday morning. She brought a small cargo from San Francisco.
The Maui brought the following cargo from Kahului: 5000 bags sugar, 110 bags corn, 166 bags pail, 17 hogs, 199 pkgs. sundries.

The schooner Aloha sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on December 21.
The bark Willscott, which is chartered to carry sugar from Honolulu to Delaware Breakwater next year, put into Stanley, Falkland Islands, this month, in distress. She was enroute from Philadelphia to San Diego with a cargo when an accident occurred which required her to go into some port for repairs. Her topmast heads and rudder were damaged.

CHRISTMAS IN PRISON

The Day's Observances Out on the Reef.

One of the most successful and impressive Christmas celebrations which took place in Honolulu during the past week was undoubtedly that held at Oahu Penitentiary on Friday morning. The inmates of that grim institution "on the reef" were in the best of spirits and for one day had thrown away the troubles and worries of life so that nothing should mar the glory of the celebration.

The first surprise of the day occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning when three of the long term prisoners were called up to the prison office and Warden Henry presented them, as a Christmas gift, with a commutation of their sentences which he had secured from the Governor. A particular interest was attached to this incident, as one of the recipients of the Executive's clemency had the sympathy of all his fellow prisoners; and warm were the handshakes and sincere congratulations received by Fred Wood during the day. One of the prisoners expressed the prevailing sentiment when he said: "I should not feel a bit happier if it had happened to me."

The religious meeting, under the united auspices of the Seventh Day Adventist church, the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army and the Penitentiary Mission, was for many, an occasion to be long remembered.

Thanks to the kindness of Warden Henry an elaborate program had been arranged and it was carried out beautifully. The prisoners to the number of 268 were seated underneath the beautiful kamani tree of 125 feet span, which is situated in the middle of the prison yard and as it has been said, it really seemed as if God's love and mercy were seeking for expression in that stately tree, with its out-reaching branches, as if to enfold them in pardoning grace. Rev. J. H. Behrens of the Seventh Day Adventist church, presided and at 10:30 after mutual greetings had been exchanged, opened the services by giving out the hymn, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," which was sung by all. The beautiful story of Christ's nativity was then read from the second chapter of Luke by five prisoners, in Hawaiian, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and English respectively. After an eloquent prayer had been offered by Mr. Colcord, one of the prisoners advanced towards the visitors and, in behalf of his comrades, thanked them for their kindly interest, and welcomed visits, and offered them the prisoners' Christmas greetings.

Little Hazel Lyle and Loren Colcord sang a pretty duet and Master Teddy Tracy convulsed his audience with a graphic description of the boy expecting Santa Claus. Miss Vera Behrens recited some Bible verses accompanied with song, which were very much appreciated. A duet, "My Father Knows," was sung by Mrs. Behrens and Mrs. Lyle, and later the two ladies, in company with Rev. J. H. Behrens and Mr. Colcord, contributed the beautiful quartette, "The Sweet Bye and Bye."

The hit of the day, however, was scored by Miss Maud E. Patsy, in her recitation, "Annie and Willie's Prayer." With a fine diction and almost dramatic delivery, Miss Patsy succeeded, innocently of course, in shattering into fragments all the time-honored rules and traditions of the prison. Nothing is said in the "Rules Governing Prisoners" about what should be done or left undone when their feelings have been stirred to such a pitch of enthusiasm that it needs an outlet of expression, probably because such an occurrence had not been foreseen, but it has always been taken for granted by the prisoners, that if they do not desire to pay a visit to that mysterious place of solitary confinement known as the "dark cell" they had better wait until they are in the Orphan or the Opera House if they desire to make any noisy demonstration. However that may be a storm of applause greeted Miss Patsy at the conclusion of her recitation to the amazement of Warden Henry, which, however, was quickly transformed into a pleasant smile, and the utter consternation of Deputy Kamana.

Eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. J. H. Behrens, Ensign Underhill, S. A. and John M. Martin, chairman of the devotional committee of the Y. M. C. A., and some pertinent remarks upon "Peace and good will toward men," were made by C. J. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Hadley, A. E. Lutz, W. T. Patsy, Mr. Burgess, Mrs. H. C. Lyle, Mrs. Behrens and Miss Howland and others.

A quartet of prisoners sang very touchingly "When the day of life is dawning," and after another recitation by Master L. Ferguson the Oahu Prison Glee Club sang the carol, "Ike Ika anela" and as an encore surprised everybody present with a beautiful Hawaiian melody, in which the uninitiated could only catch the words "Aloha," and "Happy New Year," but which was much appreciated nevertheless. By the way, both songs were composed last year by a prisoner, now discharged, and a member of the Salvation Army.

Benediction pronounced by Rev. J. H. Behrens brought this unique service to a close, but just as the company prepared to separate a prisoner stepped forward and taking advantage of a temporary suspension of the rules, proposed that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Behrens, the Y. M. C. A. and the Salvation Army, which was carried unanimously.

At 1 o'clock a bountiful feast, provided by Warden Henry, was served. It consisted of roasted pig, Hawaiian style, stewed beef, taro, sweet potatoes, oranges, bananas and candy, and no need to say that full justice was done to it.

Dickens has said, in one of his inimitable sketches, that "The man must be a misanthrope indeed, in whose breast something like a jovial feeling is not roused—in whose mind some pleasant associations are not awakened—by the recurrence of Christmas." The least that can be said of this year's Christmas celebration at Oahu Penitentiary is that whatever may have been inside those grim walls on Friday last one thing is certain, that there were no misanthropes there, and nothing but joyful feelings existed in the breasts of its inmates.

JOHN M. MARTIN.

THANKS TO ROOSEVELT

Samoans Want the President to Aid Them.

Assistant Secretary Darling of the Navy Department has submitted to the President a report received from Commander Underwood, commandant of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, transmitting a petition addressed to the President of the United States by Tuamua, district governor of Manua, extending thanks for everything done by the United States government for the people of Samoa.

"In past years," says the native governor, "Samoa dwelt in the darkness, and bloodshed arose; but now the sun comes forth; all people dwell in friendship and observe the beneficence of the government of the United States in the laws and all orders, which have created peace and blessings among all men—there is protection when we dwell under the flag of the government of the United States of America."

"Many evil customs have grown in Samoa since heathen times, with ignorance in years gone by, because there was no instruction in civilized ways and wise methods, such as practiced under your authority and the government of the United States of America, in that there is not another great power which can protect with such honor."

"We desire to represent to you our request. Let it be the pleasure of your excellency and the government of Samoa to continue in that way toward this part of Samoa; instruct the present generation in wise subjects."

"There are now in this portion of eastern Samoa, Manua, between 400 and 500 children who are ignorant of wise matters. We are endeavoring to teach them at the present time, and we desire some assistance from your excellency and the government where we are unable to help ourselves."

"We want a teacher to instruct the children; we also require assistance in completing the roof of the school house, and other things necessary for the building, and school requisites, according to wise methods—such as carried out in other places under the authority and the flag of the government of the United States. May you live."

Commander Underwood says he is quite in accord with the district governor in his desire to have a teacher for the instruction of the children, but he recommends that action on the request for pecuniary assistance in completing and equipping the school house, estimated at about \$250, be held in abeyance until the district governor has written assurance that the school is to be public and non-denominational, and the high chiefs of the islands of the Manua group have signed the deed conveying the island to the United States. Should the conditions be fulfilled, Commander Underwood recommends that the requisite assistance be provided.

"The people of Manua," says Commander Underwood, "are the most tractable and orderly of the Samoans of our possession, and in my opinion some small recognition of these qualities would have a good effect."—Washington Star.

Washington Beauty Show.

The Countess Cassini, daughter of the Russian ambassador, is a conspicuous figure in the 12 o'clock F street parade. She reserves her gorgeousness, unlike a good many other girls, for that other promenade of the afternoon on Connecticut avenue, and appears "downtown" in a short plaid skirt, fur jacket and a Russian style of toque—a thing of fur and wings, set small and high upon her chic little head. The countess walks with a swinging stride, accompanied by an enormous and formidable Russian bloodhound at the end of a stout chain. Sometimes the countess pulls and sometimes the bloodhound pulls, but, anyway, it is apt to be something of a chase between the two and the men who frequent the broker's windows along the way are on the lookout for the pretty little countess every morning. Just as they are for Alice Roosevelt, beautiful Mrs. Jim Blaine, the Sheridan twins, dressed alike, and bearing a close resemblance to famous "Little Phil": the exquisite and blond Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, once the beauty of Baltimore, and her offsetting friend—who is said to have been painted by every noted artist in Europe—the brunette Miss Deering. The F street beauty show is something worth viewing in the morning. It is not good form, however, to walk there in the afternoon, for after 4 o'clock the throng of women in F street is supposed to be recruited from Uncle Sam's officeholders.—New York Telegram.

LEASE OF LAND AT HOLOKAWAI, near Waimea, from the Hawaiian Government, containing 1055 1/2 acres, and expiring January 10th, 1909. Rent, \$62.25 per annum. There are two streams of water from Mauna Kea running through this land.

LEASE OF LAND AT WAIMEA from Crown Commissioners, containing 258 acres, expiring June 1st, 1908. Rent, \$250 per annum. The boundary of this land on one side is on the Waikoloa stream.

LEASE OR MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company and John P. and Samuel Parker, for running sheep on a portion of the large Ahupuaa of Waikoloa, in exchange for

Sale To Liquidate Copartnership of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

The copartnership known as the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, composed of George W. Macfarlane, E. C. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, having been dissolved by the death of E. C. Macfarlane, February 15th, 1902, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the said copartnership with the consent of the survivors thereof, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, having filed a certain verified petition in the matter of the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, in the Circuit Court in and for the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in which the matter of the said estate then was and now is pending, before the Honorable George D. Gear, Second Judge of said Circuit Court, sitting at Chambers, and made returnable before the said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on Monday, November 16th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and the said petition having been duly heard and granted by said Honorable George D. Gear, as said Judge, on the date last aforesaid, and the said Honorable George D. Gear, on November 24th, 1903, having duly signed an order, judgment and decree granting the prayer of said petition, and, on December 1st, A. D. 1903, having also signed an order modifying and amending the said order, decree and judgment, as by reference to the said petition and orders, on file in said Circuit Court, and to all the proceedings relative thereto, will more fully and at large appear.

Now therefore: Under the law and the proceedings and each of them aforesaid, for the purpose of finally liquidating and closing the copartnership aforesaid, and in conformity with the order, judgment and decree aforesaid, to which the survivors of the said copartnership, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane have consented in writing, as by the petition aforesaid fully appears, the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, survivors of the said copartnership, as said survivors, and the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Florence B. Macfarlane, executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, will offer for sale and will sell as a whole, at public auction, through James F. Morgan, auctioneer, hereby chosen and designated for that purpose, at the auction sales rooms of said James F. Morgan, Nos. 847-857, Keahumanu street, in the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, January 9th, 1904, at the hour of 12 o'clock M. of that day, to the highest bidder, beyond or for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the entire property, assets, and goodwill of the said Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, consisting of the following, viz:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

List of Freehold and Leasehold Lands and Improvements, Sheep and other Live Stock and Property owned by the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company, viz:

FREEHOLD LANDS.

LAND OF OULI, Ahupuaa, containing 4,000 acres, more or less, and extending from the sea, near Kawaihae, to the top of the Kohala range of mountains, with a stream of water running through same, said stream having its origin in those mountains.

LAND AT LIHUE, in Waimea, the former homestead of James Luzada and Frank Spencer, and formerly the headquarters of the Lihue Cattle Ranch and Beef Packing Establishment, adjoining the land of Ouli and stream of water running through it, containing 50 acres. This also has a and is a beautiful block of land.

LAND OF AHULI, in Waimea, the former homestead of Edward Sparke, and formerly the headquarters of the Sparke Sheep Ranch. This is probably the finest residence site in the district of Waimea, and is a magnificent block of land having an area of 22 acres, through which there is also a running stream of pure water.

There are valuable stone fences and pens on the above properties.

The two last mentioned free blocks of land are very advantageously situated, and are almost in conjunction with the fine residence property of the late Hon. John P. Parker, the headquarters of the Parker Cattle Ranch.

These lands are covered with fine Manilena Grass, ornamental trees, etc., and the climate of this locality has no rival anywhere else in the islands, being at an elevation of 2700 feet and at the base of snow-capped Mauna Kea, where the average temperature is from 50 deg. to 60 deg.

LEASED LANDS.

LEASE OF THE LAND OF HOLOKAWAI, near Waimea, from the Hawaiian Government, containing 1055 1/2 acres, and expiring January 10th, 1909. Rent, \$62.25 per annum. There are two streams of water from Mauna Kea running through this land.

LEASE OR MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company and John P. and Samuel Parker, for running sheep on a portion of the large Ahupuaa of Waikoloa, in exchange for

Elegant Perfumery

We claim to have THE FINEST line of HIGH GRADE scents ever shown in this city, of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN Manufacture.—In beautiful sets or cut glass bottles. What is more acceptable to the Ladies?

PRICES ARE RIGHT

Only a few beautiful triplicate Toilet Mirrors left.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,
FORT STREET.

the privilege granted to the Parker Ranch of running cattle on the Sheep Co.'s lands. This agreement expires in 1909.

There is also a lease, just expired, of Crown lands in Waimea, which the Puuloa Sheep & Stock Ranch Co. and its assigns, have held for 50 years, containing 679 acres, of which they are now in possession; and they have made application to the Territorial Government for a renewal of the lease. This application has not yet been acted upon.

THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Consist of a Dwelling House of Manager at Keamoku, Men's Quarters, Large Shearing Shed, Yards, Pens, Wire Fences, Stone and Cement Cisterns, &c., and the following appurtenances, viz: Wool-Press, Iron Water Tanks, Redwood Water Tanks, Harness, Furniture, Scales, Sheep-Shears, Wool Packing, &c., &c., and the following:

LIVE STOCK.

7,000 Sheep, more or less, including Ewes, Rams and Lambs;
25 Work Horses;
40 Mares and Unbroken Foals;
6 Team Horses and Hauling Wagons.

The whole comprising a complete Sheep and Stock Ranch.

The sheep are principally of the Merino breed, crossed with Southdown and Shropshire, and the wool produced by the Ranch has always commanded the highest price in the Hawaiian Wool Market.

TERMS OF SALE.

No bid for less than twenty thousand dollars, in gold coin of the United States, will be received.
Cash, in gold coin of the United States, payable as follows:

1. Ten per centum of the purchase price, at the time of sale, upon the fall of the hammer, to be paid either in gold coin of the United States to the survivors above named, George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, or in a certified check or certified checks, payable to their order.

2. The remainder of the purchase price, within ten days after confirmation of the sale by the Judge of said First Circuit Court, before whom the said Estate of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased, may then be pending, and, upon the execution and acknowledgment by the undersigned, survivors, executors and executrix as aforesaid, and by each of them individually, of all conveyances, deeds, bills of sale, and other instruments, necessary to the full consummation of said sale and to the vesting of the title to the said property, real and personal, and of the good will of the copartnership aforesaid, in the purchaser, and concurrently with the delivery of the same and of possession of the said property to the purchaser.

All deeds, bills of sale, and other papers at the expense of the purchaser. Further particulars can be obtained at the law office of Henry E. Highton, corner of Fort and King streets, at the law office of Hatch & Ballou, Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, or from the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane or Henry R. Macfarlane.

Dated Honolulu, H. T., December 1st, A. D. 1903.

GEORGE W. MACFARLANE,
HENRY R. MACFARLANE,
Survivors of the Copartnership of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

GEORGE W. MACFARLANE,
HENRY R. MACFARLANE,
FRED W. MACFARLANE,
FLORENCE B. MACFARLANE,
Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased. 2543-St.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—TIPS

is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.